Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1864. NUMBER 103.

WANTED—Clerks, [illegible]

WANTED—Situations [illegible]

WANTED—By a [illegible]

WANTED—A situation [illegible]

WANTED—By a respectable [illegible]

WANTED—By a young [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase [illegible]

WANTED—A Scholarship [illegible]

WANTED—To rent a [illegible]

WANTED—To hire a [illegible]

WANTED—A good girl [illegible]

WANTED—A situation as [illegible]

WANTED—A situation as [illegible]

WANTED—To rent a furnished [illegible]

WANTED—A girl to [illegible] L. D. PATTEN

WANTED—A Dwelling [illegible] F. DRAKE, Commission Merchant

WANTED—Partner. An [illegible]

WANTED—A good, steady [illegible]

WANTED—A man and [illegible]

WANTED—At $150 [illegible]

WANTED—To rent a good [illegible]

WANTED—Furnished House [illegible]

WANTED—A Tailor [illegible]

WANTED—To sell or [illegible]

WANTED—A good Cook [illegible]

WANTED—A home. A [illegible]

WANTED—By a good, [illegible]

WANTED—A good girl [illegible]

WANTED—A small house [illegible]

WANTED—A German lady [illegible]

WANTED—A furnished [illegible]

WANTED—A situation as [illegible]

WANTED—An active [illegible]

WANTED—One thousand [illegible]

WANTED—A careful [illegible]

WANTED—The subscriber [illegible]

WANTED—An American [illegible]

WANTED—To Pork Packers [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, [illegible]

WANTED—By a gentleman [illegible]

WANTED—For the Government [illegible]

WANTED.—Cotton or [illegible]

WANTED—Every one [illegible]

WANTED—A purchaser [illegible]

WANTED—To help aid [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—A furnished [illegible]

TO RENT—Furnished [illegible]

TO RENT—And furniture [illegible]

TO RENT. Wanted, [illegible]

Found.

FOUND—A [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

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Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1864.

Circulate the Documents.

Three weeks remain for vigorous campaign effort—three weeks to roll up the immense majority which the world expects us to give the Union ticket—three weeks to decide the fate of the Republic. Circulate the documents! We have printed and sold nearly **Two Hundred Thousand** of our documents entitled:

The Convention Pamphlet—Sayings and Doings of the Chicago Copperhead Convention.

Issues of the Campaign—Shall the North vote for a Disunion Peace?

The demand for these documents continues unabated. Send in your orders. We forward them by express at Two Dollars per hundred.

LOGAN'S SPEECH.

We have received so many applications for Gen. Logan's great speech, delivered in Carbondale on the 1st inst., that we have concluded to issue it in pamphlet form. We shall have it ready for delivery on Monday morning, the 17th inst.

This is the best kind of a campaign document to circulate in Middle and Southern Illinois and Southern Indiana. Sent by express, $2 per 100. Address

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

THE NEWS.

Gold was at the mercy of the bulls in New York on Saturday, and was sadly tossed about. Opening at 217¾, it advanced to 218, then to 220⅛, declined to 214, advanced to 215⅝, and closed where it opened. Our dispatches report the failure of another heavy operator, being the third within two days.

There is nothing stirring from Grant's army. All is quiet upon the outside at the front. Grant is making impregnable his new positions, and ere long we may expect to hear the advance sounded and Copperheads howling.

Judge Holt's report on the O. A. K. conspiracy develops the most astounding facts relative to the treasonable workings of this order and kindred societies disguised under different names. Among them is the Democratic Invincible Club of this city. This order, however, is now harmless, and the 8th of November will witness the death and burial of the whole pack of traitors.

Our dispatches from Chattanooga report the rebels in force at Dalton, and our troops making a vigorous defense. Gen. Sherman is close upon Hood's rear, and we predict will make an end of the rebel army of Georgia before snow flies.

Judge Caton recently objected through our columns to our report of his Ottawa speech. He was as much disgusted as the Ashantee chief when he first saw himself in a glass, and we fear the reflection in this instance was a correct one. We have the name of our informant, and the Judge can have it, if he wishes it, which he probably does not. We say, Judge, the "Abolitionists will succeed in abolishing slavery, and control the country." For what your friends are likely to do at it, see the returns from Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

The Union meeting at Morris, down in Grundy, on Saturday, was a monster affair, and probably one of the largest political gatherings ever known in the West. Fifteen miles of wagons laden with sturdy farmers and their blooming daughters came in and helped to swell the crowd of twenty-five thousand people. The elections in the three States are having their effect, and unless the counties in this State are up and doing, Grundy will carry away the banner on the 8th of November.

A Cairo dispatch is full of interest and reports that our forces at various points in the South have been doing a retail business, yielding handsome profits. An expedition under Col. Guppy made a reconnoissance in force in Louisiana, discovered the whereabouts and force of the rebels, and brought home as evidences of the fact thirteen graybacks. Col. McEdy made an advance and established himself in an impregnable position at Simmsport. Gen. Asboth captured Marianna in Western Florida, and returned with eighty-one prisoners, among them a Brigadier General and a Colonel, ninety-five stand of arms, four hundred horses, eight hundred horses, cattle and mules, and a large amount of stores. Major General Dana made two expeditions in Mississippi capturing in one six hundred cattle, several horses, mules and provisions, and the other three guns and fifty-six prisoners. Gallant Gen. A. L. Lee has captured Clinton, Miss., with thirty prisoners, a batch of rebel mails and dispatches and a Provost Marshal who was not warm in his seat when taken.

The Maryland election with reference to the adoption or rejection of the new constitution is still in doubt. The soldiers vote will probably make the State free.

The Federal prisoners at Richmond and Belle Isle have been removed South, let all us pray, not to the horrors of Andersonville. In the meantime rebel prisoners in our hands are well fed, well clothed and enjoy themselves.

Des Moines, Ottumwa, and other towns in Southern Iowa, and along the border, have been enjoying a slight scare from the presence of 500 Missouri guerillas, men who cut the throats of Unionists, cheer for McClellan and vote the Copperhead ticket. The loyal Iowans were up and ready for them, and at last accounts the gang was on the retreat.

Read fighting Joe Hooker's gem of a speech printed in our local columns. It is short, sharp and stirring. Each word rings like a sledge hammer. The blunt old patriot has no sympathy with disloyalty and has taken his position department determined to look after the traitors at home as well as in the field. "If you have any rows or riots," he says to the Board of Trade, "let me know." There is much of the sharp work of Lookout Mountain and Antietam in that phrase. If a man wishes to breathe the pure bracing air of loyalty, let him go upon our Board of Trade. Fighting Joe felt its influence and his compliments to that body were well deserved.

FRAUDS IN INDIANA.

The Copperheads, having perpetrated enormous frauds in the recent election in Indiana, are crying in all directions, "Stop thief," "Stop thief." In the 7th Congressional district of that State, the most unblushing practices were resorted to to elect Voorhees. Since the returns came in it has been ascertained that in the single town of Greencastle, Putnam county, fifty Union votes were abstracted from the ballot box and an equal number of Copperhead ballots inserted. One hundred residents of the township have come forward since the day of election and made affidavit that they voted for Mr. Washburne for Congress. Only fifty such votes were returned by the judges of election, who were all Copperheads.

We trust the Union men of the 7th district will not rest quietly under this swindle, which is only a sample of scores of others in the counties of Putnam, Sullivan and Owen. The House of Representatives is the constitutional judge of the election and qualifications of Mr. Voorhees for a seat in that body.

OHIO ELECTION.

The Copperhead papers are trying to derive some comfort from the Ohio election by claiming that their party has made "great gains." Gains on what? Why, as compared with the vote for Vallandigham last year. On this basis of comparison they have undoubtedly reduced the Republican majority, which was 60,000 on the home vote, while it is now but little more than 30,000 on the home vote. But is not that enough for all practical purposes? Have not the Republicans elected their State ticket by thirty odd thousand on the home vote, and by seventy-odd thousand, counting the soldiers' vote? Have they not elected sixteen members of Congress, while their opponents have elected three? Have they not elected four fifths of all the county tickets? Has not the great Buckeye State proclaimed in thunder tones its condemnation of the Chicago Disunion platform and its nominees? What more is wanted?

But the Republican majority is not so large as it was last fall, says the N. Y. World. Granted it is not, what difference does that make? It is undoubtedly true that several thousand Democrats voted against Vallandigham last fall who had no intention to permanently abandon their party. Val. was so supremely odious that they voted against him as much for the purpose of punishing the leaders for foisting him on the party as with the intention of defeating him; this fall they are back in their tracks and supporting its ticket. Besides this change, last fall all the Republicans turned out and voted. The object was to carry the State on the home vote, for Brough, as the Cops had threatened not to submit if they lost the election by the soldiers' vote. This fall, thousands of Republicans, feeling that the State was safe for the Union ticket, neglected to attend the polls, else the majority would be far larger.

At the October election, in 1860 the Republican majority on the State ticket was but 16,000, while at the Presidential election it was more than 30 000. On the ensuing 8th of November Ohio will give Lincoln more than 40,000 majority on the home vote, and the soldiers will make it a round 100,000.

☞ Was not that a good hit of Sam. Cary's when he said: "If a traitor strikes down the American flag, Gen. Dix says shoot him on the spot, but Gen. McClellan says 'Exhaust all the resources of statesmanship to *persuade* (?) him to lift it up again!'" This called out such a storm of indignation as shook Old Mozart to its foundation.

☞ Tuesday was a field day. The Democracy of Pennsylvania were beaten, the Copperheads of Indiana were crushed, the Peace party in Ohio annihilated, Maryland redeemed from the yoke of tyranny, and twenty members added to our strength in Congress. A good day's work.

☞ The Albany *Argus* says that McClellan is "now in retirement, ready at all times, however, for service." There must be some mistake about this statement, as he is committed to immediate efforts for a "cessation of hostilities."

☞ "Secession was not the event of a day," said Rhett of South Carolina; "it has been a matter nursed for thirty years." And the bantling was sent North to Chicago for adoption via Nassau and Halifax, and is now at dry nurse in McClellan's bosom.

☞ The Sons of Liberty in Indiana last week turned their Lodges into McClellan Clubs! Are the Copperheads bereft of humanity as well as sense? Wont they leave their unhappy candidate a single spark of life.

JUDGE CATON'S OTTAWA SPEECH.

A Card from the Reporter—The Statement Reaffirmed.

OTTAWA, Oct. 14, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In a card published in the TRIBUNE of the 12th inst., Judge Caton has seen fit to deny that he ever used the language, or expressed the sentiments, attributed to him in the extract from his late speech recently published in the TRIBUNE. I do not propose to make the question a question of veracity, but I am sorry the Judge declines the honor of being considered "pre-eminently honest among the politicians of his party"—an honor which the TRIBUNE, and those who heard his speech, have perhaps been too generous in thrusting upon him. But if it must be so, we will endeavor to repress our compliments, that we may do him no wrong.

I made the report of his speech which he disclaims, and which is an exact copy of notes taken on the spot, while one of the Judge's political friends was looking over my shoulder and reading (as I think) all I wrote without objection, and I must insist that it is substantially correct, the Judge's recollection to the contrary notwithstanding. Several other gentlemen took notes, which correspond with my own, as reported, and a score of others have assured me that they listened attentively to the speech, and understood the Judge as I did. A general denial is quite easy for the Judge to make, while he might find it another matter, and somewhat embarrassing, to support that denial by telling the public *just what he did say*. Will the Judge deny that he used the following language precisely as reported: "What would become of the Democratic party if Wendell Phillips should succeed in dividing the Union?" This sentence immediately precedes the paragraph which the Judge disclaims.

Now, what reasons did the Judge give, or what reasons did he have in his mind, at the time, or can he now assign, except the one attributed to him, why the Democratic party would be in a worse fix than the Republican party, in the case supposed? I can prove by a dozen or more of the leading men in Ottawa that the Judge used the above language, and gave as a reason why, that if the Abolitionists succeeded in abolitionizing the country, they would be able then to control the country. The implied charge of the Judge, that the Abolitionists are disunionists, of course is not true, but it cuts no figure. If slavery is preserved, and the Democrats "maintain a friendly relation with their old friends and allies," the Abolitionists *could not* control the country—otherwise they could. This is not only true, but the only reason that can be assigned in support of the Judge's assertion that the Democrats are "*more* interested in maintaining the Union than Republicans," or that some *peculiar and terrible calamity* would befall the Democratic party if Wendell Phillips should divide the Union. As reported by me, the Judge said the "Democratic party are *as much* interested in maintaining the Union as the Republican party," but, I am assured by some of the most reliable men in Ottawa, that the Judge used the word "*more*," instead of "*as much*," and I am now satisfied that he did, because it would be more in harmony with the context.

It is possible that the Judge, instead of the words "our interests consist in maintaining our relations with our old friends and allies, the slaveholders, and in preserving slavery," might have used words of similar import such as, "our Democratic party interests consist in maintaining our old relations with the South, and in preserving the institutions of the South." The latter is the version of some who rely upon their recollection. But, that the Judge in substance said what I attributed to him can be proven by any number of his neighbors and friends, and their names will be forthcoming if the Judge persists in his denial, without informing the public what he did say. Yours, respectfully,

REPORTER.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

Vote of Baltimore for Mayor and on the New Constitution.

Wards.	FOR MAYOR. Chapman. Union.	Stirling. Indep.	CONSTITUTION. For.	Agt.
I.	569	78	582	51
II.	735	134	459	58
III.	964	98	675	131
IV.	846	69	540	1-8
V.	664	164	507	156
VI.	797	147	603	83
VII.	960	142	618	108
VIII.	460	101	301	94
IX.	538	123	434	113
X.	435	164	419	151
XI.	444	156	330	97
XII.	573	171	445	88
XIII.	421	178	314	175
XIV.	515	201	322	217
XV.	5-7	262	591	133
XVI.	230	124	403	76
XVII.	551	147	851	169
XVIII.	480	153	624	111
XIX.	356	202	373	93
XX.	355	146	337	50
Total	11384	3084	9060	2779
Majority for Chapman				8300
Majority for Constitution				7281

Results of Sheridan's Campaign.

A correspondent of the New York *World*, with Gen. Sheridan's army, thus sums up the net results of the late campaign in the Valley—not including, however, the brilliant victory of last Sunday:

Prisoners captured at Winchester, (well)	2,500
Prisoners captured at Winchester, (wounded)	2,000
Prisoners captured at Fisher's Hill	900
Prisoners captured on the march beyond and since and before the battle	1,300
Total prisoners	6,600
Cannon captured at Winchester	5
Cannon captured at Fisher's Hill	21
Total	26
Small arms captured at Winchester	6,000
Small arms captured at Fisher's Hill	1,100
Total	7,100
Rounds of ammunition captured at Fisher's Hill	1,948
Caissons captured at Winchester	4
Caissons captured at Fisher's Hill	9
Total	13

Numbers of the rebel wounded, unenumerated in the above estimate, are distributed in hospitals and houses throughout the Valley.

Stiles' Failure.

[From the Galena Gazette.]

E. B. Stiles, candidate for Congress in this District, and banker at Dixon, suspended payment last Monday. We were in Dixon on Tuesday, and found that the failure had created in that vicinity quite an excitement. The depositors allege that Stiles used their money in wild speculations, which proved unprofitable, and consequently many of them are left to lose large sums on his account.

There is another bank in town conducted by Union men, and Stiles' depositors were consequently nearly all Copperheads. They swear fearfully about him, and declare that he shall never have their votes. While we knew Stiles to be a man of but little capacity, we did not give him credit for being such a consummate rascal as his Copperhead friends in Dixon and vicinity are declaring him to be. He is reported to have said, on the day of his nomination at Freeport, that he would spend $10,000 to secure his election. This $10,000 business may have had something to do with his failure.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST FROM GRANT'S ARMY—ALL QUIET AT THE FRONT.

The O. A. K. Conspiracy—More Astounding Developments.

FEDERAL PRISONERS REMOVED FROM RICHMOND.

THE REBELS IN FORCE AT DALTON—GEN. SHERMAN CLOSE UPON HOOD'S REAR.

Later From Europe—The International Prize Fight Postponed.

MONSTER MASS MEETING AT MORRIS—A PROCESSION FIFTEEN MILES LONG.

Iowa Invaded by Rebel Guerillas—Excitement at Des Moines.

Seven Federal Expeditions in Louisiana and Mississippi—Valuable Results.

Gold Closed at 217 1-2.

FROM DESMOINES.

Iowa Invaded by a Guerilla Force—Great Excitement.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DESMOINES, Saturday, Oct. 15.

Last night news was received at the Executive office that Bill Anderson was in Marion county, with 500 rebel guerillas, making his way for Oskaloosa or this city. In a few hours after the news was received, 700 infantry and Capt. Harry Griffith's Desmoines battery were ready for action. This morning the streets are alive with armed men and the stirring notes of fife and drum are returned with the echoes of morning artillery. Mounted scouts have been sent out, and we await the result, ready for service if necessary, in the full expectation that other forces will have the honor of whipping Bill Anderson before he can get to us or we to him.

Colonel James A. Williamson, of the 4th infantry, now at home, assumes the command.

LATER.

7 P. M.—A messenger from Red Rock reports the rebel raiders at Albia, Monroe county, at 9:50 o'clock last night. That place and Bloomfield, in Davis county, are reported sacked by those Missouri Copperheads. There is here a well organized force ready for their reception at any point where a meeting can be arranged.

LATEST.

DESMOINES, Oct. 15.—One report from Omaha to-day states that the rebel raiders got but a few miles into the State, and were driven back before reaching Bloomfield, but not until after they had murdered three loyal citizens of the State.

A late dispatch from a citizen of Ottumwa states that the vagabonds are still devastating the border. Comparative quiet is restored in this section of the State.

An immense enthusiastic Union meeting was held in the Court House square this afternoon and addressed by Col. James A. Williamson and Maj. G. C. Mudgett. Copperhead stock is declining rapidly.

DES MOINES, Oct. 15.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Henry L. Huff, for many years the leading Democratic lawyer of Hardin county, has announced his determination to sustain Lincoln and Johnson, and advises all his Democratic friends to do the same as the only effective aid they can give as voters to the maintenance of the Union. Iowa will give increased majorities to the Union cause at the next election.

FROM CAIRO.

Important Military Operations and Captures—A Series of Union Successes.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Saturday, Oct. 15, 1864.

The steamer City of Alton has arrived with Memphis papers of the evening of the 13th. Their news is meagre.

The Ohio soldiers in the hospitals, and on detached service at Memphis, voted on last Thursday in accordance with the law and regulations. The total number of votes cast was 189. Of these there were 168 for Union and twenty-one for Democratic candidates. Union majority 147.

CAIRO, Saturday Oct. 15.—The steamer Mollie Able, from New Orleans, arrived this evening with dates to the 9th. The *Delta* contains the following: Important intelligence under date, Morganzi, Oct. 6th. I send particulars of important news lately transpiring near here. Expeditions sent out under command of Col. J. J. Guppy, 2d Wisconsin Volunteers, have returned. Col. Guppy was directed by Gen. Lawler to send his force, which consisted of three regiments of Infantry and one of Cavalry, at Bayou Sara and march to where the road forks just back of the St. Francisville, road, leading towards Clinton and the other towards Woodville. At this point he was to divide his command, after retaining with him as a reserve force one regiment of infantry and a small body of cavalry and dispatch them in the two directions indicated. Gen. Lawler's plan was followed in every essential particular, and the expeditions started, one toward Woodville, and the other toward Clinton.

The force on the Woodville road, after a day's march in that direction, returned and reported to Col. Guppy that none of the enemy had been seen by it; but the other, after marching on Clinton, came back, after having a severe skirmish with 1,000 of the enemy's cavalry out on this road. Our men retired before the enemy, who were in equal if not superior force, and all of them mounted. Our loss was two killed and only three or four wounded. The enemy's loss is supposed to be considerable, but could not be ascertained. Col. Guppy brought back with him 13 rebel soldiers prisoners. The object of the expedition appears to have been satisfactorily accomplished, and they may be considered as reconnoissances in force, merely to determine the whereabouts of the enemy.

The forces sent from here on the first of the month, under Col. Wm. McEdy, 20th Iowa volunteers, remain at Simmsport and Morgan's Ferry, on the Atchafalaya. The rebel force that has constantly been operating near these places and on this side of the bayou, has been driven beyond Yellow Bayou. Col. McEdy has entrenched himself strongly on the Atchafalaya, and it is Gen. Lawler's intention to keep the rebels beyond it for the future.

Yesterday the rebel Lieut. Kitchen, Adjutant of Pryne's battalion of rangers and bushwhackers, came to our pickets, three miles from headquarters, with a flag of truce and a squad of twenty, and returned the arms and horses taken from our safe-guard not long since. General Lawler, it will be recollected, furnished with unexampled kindness, at the urgent request of several parties, safe-guards, thirteen in all, to protect the houses of certain citizens living below Morganzi, near the river. One safe-guard was stationed at each house and was furnished with a horse, sabre and pistols. He was ordered to protect the house and its inmates from unjust and wrongful operations of stragglers from our army, as well as from the depredations of the enemy's thieving guerillas. As soon as a Capt. Williams, commanding an irregular guerilla band, near Bayou Gross Tete, heard of this benevolent arrangement, he determined upon disarming the said guards, and then allowing them to make the best of their way to our lines. He accomplished his object in a short time and without much difficulty by raiding the houses in succession and overpowering the safe-guards separately. After they were disarmed the men all succeeded in returning safely to Gen. Lander, who immediately issued a retaliatory order, threatening to burn the residences of several affluent disloyalists living near his lines, if the horses and arms belonging to the safe-guards were not returned within ten days. Lieutenant Kitchen, as above stated, yesterday came to our pickets, and delivered over, under a flag of truce, the property referred to. He was acting under orders of the rebel General P. Buckner, who had directed the return to be made, and in the most conciliatory way the Lieutenant was executing his business very kindly and considerately, when one of his men discovered a colored soldier in our ranks who had belonged to his father until quite lately. He at once became abusive and would not be checked in his use of the most violent language by the authority of Lieutenant Kitchen, who finally struck him over the head with his pistol. At this very instant the comrade of the man who stood next to him drew his pistol and shot the lieutenant dead. Afterwards these and more escaped to our lines, claiming protection, but Gen. Lawler at once placed them in close confinement, and now holds them in readiness to be delivered over to the rebel authorities when the proper demand is made for them. Gen. Lawler sent a coffin in an ambulance for the body of Lieut. Kitchen, and when it was brought to his headquarters, he ordered a flag of truce to be sent with it to the rebel lines, and transmitted a report of the painful affair. The flag of truce has not yet returned, and may not be heard from before to-morrow.

The following is from the same paper: An expedition into West Florida under the command of Brig. Gen. Asboth, reached Marianna on the afternoon of the 27th of September, capturing that place after a stubborn resistance of several hours. The result is the capture of 81 prisoners of war, among them a Brigadier General and a Colonel, 95 stand of arms, large quantities of Quartermaster's and Commissary stores, over 200 fine horses and mules, 400 cattle. Our loss in killed and wounded amounts to 32; of the former Capt. M. M. Young, 7th Vt., and Lieut. C. W. Ayers, 2d Maine cavalry. Gen. Asboth himself had his left cheek bone broken and his right arm fractured in two places.

An expedition sent by Maj. Gen. Dana, from Rodney, Miss., composed of colored cavalry and infantry, reached Fayette on the 2d inst., capturing 600 head of cattle and a large number of horses and mules and several prisoners.

Another expedition sent by Gen. Dana, attacked the enemy at Woodville at 1 o'clock on Thursday morning, capturing 3 guns, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 55 enlisted men and killing 50 of the enemy. No loss whatever on our side.

A cavalry expedition under Brig. Gen. A. L. Lee reached Clinton on Thursday morning at 7 o'clock, capturing some thirty prisoners, the rebel mails, telegraph officers and a considerable quantity of stores and ammunitions. Amongst the prisoners captured is Lieut. Col. Pinckler, Provost Marshal for the District, installed in his office a few hours before the arrival of our troops. At last accounts Gen. Lee was ten miles east of Clinton, still moving onward.

CAIRO, Saturday, Oct. 15.—Memphis papers of the 13th have been received by the steamer City of Alton. They have but little news. The *Bulletin* says the total number of votes cast by Ohio soldiers in hospital in that city, or in detached service, was 189—168 for the Union and 21 for the Democratic candidates—Union majority 147. Of these there were for the several Congressional Districts as follows: 1st—Eggleston, Union, 75; Pugh, Democrat, 1. 2d—Hayes, Union, 10; Butler, Democrat, 2. 3d—Snellabarger, Union 30; Cox, Democrat, 1. 9th—Buckland, Union, 41; Noble, Democrat, 7.

The Charleston *Mercury*, speaking of the desperate speech delivered by Jeff. Davis at Macon, Ga., on the 23d ultimo, says:

"We make no comments upon this speech, but we cannot refrain from expressing our profound regret that such a speech should have been said to have been delivered by the Chief Magistrate of the Confederate States; for we cannot make up our minds that he delivered it. We hope speedily to be able to deny its authenticity."

The Richmond *Examiner* of a recent date regards Gen. Forrest as a true soldier, and says no commander in the Confederate army half so well understands the secret of celerity, but expresses fears that the story that he has been made Lieutenant General is too good to be true, as it is not out of such stuff as Forrest, nor for such services as those he has done for his country, that Davis makes his Generals and Lieutenant Generals. To make Forrest Lieutenant General and put him in command of all cavalry thrown away in Georgia and Tennessee, would be to wise an act to be possible.

GEN. OGLESBY, Union candidate for Governor of Illinois, will address the people of Cairo and Southern Illinois, in this city, this evening. The Post Band from Paducah will enliven the occasion with music. A large attendance and a good time generally is anticipated by the Union men. The Copperheads may anticipate what they and their peace doctrines deserve and will receive at the hands of the old war horse.

FROM MORRIS.

Monster Union Meeting—A Procession of Wagons fifteen Miles long—25,000 People Present.

MORRIS, Grundy Co., Saturday, Oct. 15.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

This has been a glorious day for little Grundy. Her patriotic sons and daughters, with those of Kendall and LaSalle, have come together and held a genuine Union loyal feast. They desired to take counsel together, to listen to patriotic songs and addresses, and to show how gallantly the Union sentiment, like John Brown's soul, is marching on.

The crowd numbered fully 25,000, and the procession contained at least 2,000 wagons, besides nearly a thousand horsemen and horsewomen. Words would fail me were I to attempt to describe it fittingly. Those who have accurately measured its extent say that it is 15 miles long. I can believe it, for since daylight until now the streets have been filled with the moving throng, and the very air has been musical with the flutter of banners. It was the largest gathering ever held in Grundy and with the exception of the Chicago Convention and one or two meetings in 1860, the largest ever held in the State, not excepting the recent immense demonstration at Rock Island. From Grundy county, there were delegations from every town, and village, and hamlet. Gardner and Wilmington turned out a procession two miles long. Mason and Wauponsie and adjoining towns came in a procession five miles long. Manooka, Saratoga, Nettle Creek and Aroana had four miles of procession. From Kane and Kendall counties there was a procession three miles long. Imagine these sixteen miles of vehicles covered with inscriptions and filled with men, women and children carrying flags and banners converging to a common center along the prairie roads and extending in every direction to the horizon, and you will have a faint idea of the grand *coup d'œil* that greeted me from the top of the Court House to-day. It was literally an army with banners, and I candidly believe I have not overstated its numbers. The trains east and west came laden with a great multitude that did not join in the procession, but was duly counted in my estimate of numbers.

No one imagines that all this uprising is an ovation solely to our distinguished Governor, although it is probably true that no man has so strong a hold upon the affections of the people as he. It was testimony in favor of a great principle. It showed that the great heart of the people beats in unison with the sentiments of patriotism by whomever uttered and in whomever exemplified.

The meeting was held in the enclosure of the Grundy County Agricultural Society, adjoining the city. The speakers were Gov. Yates, Judge Wm. Pitt, Kellogg, and Judge McLain. It is not my intention to reproduce their remarks. It is sufficient to say that they were in all respects befitting the occasion. The Governor, although still suffering from his severe affection of the throat held his audience spell bound for nearly two hours. It was one of his best efforts and abounded in convincing arguments and lofty patriotism. It stirred the enthusiasm of his hearers to its lowest depths. He was repeatedly applauded.

Judge Kellogg followed in a happy address of two hours, giving an exhaustive and argumentative resume of the question at issue between the two great parties of the day. It was a brilliant effort and worthy of his reputation, as an able and convincing speaker. Judge Kellogg's remarks were excellently well received, and elicited satisfactory demonstrations of applause.

Judge McLain followed in a quaint, quizzical, queer, dry, witty and entertaining speech, bristling all over with points which had the effect to put his audience in excellent humor, after which the meeting adjourned.

This meeting must be written down a success; a success in point of numbers; a success in the extent of its procession; a success in the character of speeches; a success in the enthusiasm exhibited, and let us hope eminently a success in turning and bringing Copperhead sinners to repentance.

FROM MADISON.

Cheering Election Prospects—Military.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Saturday, Oct. 15.

Reports from all parts of Wisconsin received indicate the most cheering prospects for a sweeping Union triumph in November. There has scarcely ever been a more thorough canvass than is making by the Union men in all parts of the State, and its results will appear in the coming election. It is almost impossible to procure any speakers from abroad, but the speaking talent of the State is actively employed.

Col. Cassius Fairchild, who has been at home some time, has succeeded well in recruiting for the 16th regiment, and some 250 recruits left to join it in Georgia to-day.

GUERILLA OPERATIONS.

Mosby's Band Captures, Robs and Burns a Railroad Train—$200,000 of Government Funds Falls into Their Hands.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The *Herald's* correspondent at Martinsburg, dated 14th, says: Mosby made a most audacious and successful attack upon the westward bound express train, about ten miles east of this place, at a place known as Quincy Siding. The engine was thrown from the track, and two paymasters and several other officers were captured with over $200,000 in government funds. The passengers were robbed of their money and valuables, and the cars set on fire, burning all the property and two persons, whose names could not be ascertained. The engineer and fireman were badly scalded, and their recovery is doubtful. The two bodies burned may have been corpses in boxes on their way home. They were buried on the spot. One was a male, the other a female, but they were not identified. The engineer, fireman and through-baggagemaster were all injured. Some of the ladies lost all their baggage, and Paul Clifford Mosby, who was present himself, told them, in the politest tones, it should be restored to them. He, however, rode off and forgot it.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 15.—Information has reached here that yesterday afternoon about 100 of White's guerillas crossed at a ford of the Potomac river, six miles above Edward's Ferry, and advanced to Poolesville, Md., where they drove out the citizens and committed much damage. There are additional reports, but which are not authenticated, that earlier in the day other guerilla bands crossed near the Monocacy and moved down the Rockville road.

THE COPPERHEAD TREASON.

Astounding Developments of the O. A. K. Conspiracy.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Oct. 15.—Judge Advocate General Holt's report upon the testimony gathered by him concerning the treasonable secret societies formed in the loyal States, as adjuncts to the rebellion, is published in the *Evening Post* to-day.

According to this report, this treasonable Order embraces societies bearing various titles, such as Mutual Protection Society, Circle of Honor, Circle of Knights of the Mighty Host, Knights of the Golden Circle, Corps de Belgique, Southern League, Order of American Knights, Order of the Sons of Liberty, Knights of the Order of the Sons of Liberty, Peace Organization, Star Organization, American Organization, Democratic Invincible Club, Democratic Reading Room, and McClellan Minute Men. The latter title is the one borne by a secret political association in the State of New York and other parts of the North. Judge Holt says that it would seem to be a branch of the O. A. K. having substantially the same objects to be accomplished however by means expressly suited to the location in which it is established, for as the chief secretary of this association, Dr. R. F. Stevens, stated in June last to a reliable witness, whose testimony has been furnished, those who represent the McClellan interest are compelled to preach a vigorous prosecution of the war in order to secure the popular sentiment and allure voters. The McClellan Minute Guard as appears from a circular issued by the chief secretary at New York is organized upon a military basis similar to that of the order proper. It is composed of companies, one for each electoral district, ten of whom constitute a brigade with a Brigadier General at its head. The whole is placed under a commander-in-chief. The first supreme commander of the order was P. C. Wright, editor of the New York *News*, who was last May sent to Fort Lafayette. Vallandigham was his successor. Robt Holloway of Illinois was Lieut. General, and acted in Vallandigham's stead during the latter's absence from the country.

Colonel Sanderson, in his report on the progress of the order, expresses the opinion that the order was founded by Vallandigham during his banishment, and upon consultation at Richmond with Davis and other prominent traitors. The order in Indiana boasts that it came direct from Davis, and one of the witnesses states positively that Davis is a member. The number belonging to the order has been variously estimated at from 300 000 to 1,000,000. Vallandigham in his Dayton speech, put it at 500,000, which is probably nearer the total. These are scattered through Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri and New York. In March last the entire armed force of the order, capable of being mobilized for effective service, was represented to be 340,000 men.

The testimony shows that arms have been furnished the members. In Hon. D. W. Voorhees' office were found letters to ex-Senator Wall, of New Jersey, in regard to the purchase of 20,000 Garibaldi rifles, to be forwarded to the West. Arms were to be furnished the Order by way of Canada, and paid for by assessment upon the lodges. Much testimony was taken on this point, and the report is full of evidence of extensive operations in this particular. The ritual contains broad declarations of State rights, and against the authority of the Federal Government to coerce by force of arms a sovereign State, and avers that the executive officers of the Government may be expelled by force of arms when they refuse to administer the Government in accordance with the letter of the accepted Constitution. The oaths declare that a member will defend with arms the principles of the Order whenever directed by competent authority of the Order. It is admitted by one of the Order in Missouri that on joining he understood the object to be aid and sustenance to the Confederate Government. He adds that the Order is hostile in every respect to the General Government and friendly to the so called Confederate Government. It was exclusively made up of disloyal persons desirous of securing the independence of the Confederate States, with the view of restoring the Union as it was. The purposes of the Order are shown to be, aiding soldiers to desert, destruction of Government property, destruction of private property and persecuting Union men, assassination and murder, and the establishment of a Northwestern Confederacy.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

A Reconnoissance to the South Side Railroad—Loss in the Second Corps in the late Advance South of Petersburg—Gen. Butler Retaliates—the Rebels Throwing up new Works near Richmond.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The *Herald's* correspondent with Gregg's cavalry, says: "A reconnoissance was made by Major McCabe, with 250 men of the 13th Pennsylvania, on the night of the 11th, to ascertain the strength of the enemy in the vicinity of Stony Creek Station, on the South Side railroad. They passed the rebel picket line, capturing thirteen prisoners, several mules and horses, and burned two rebel wagons, and returned without the loss of a man. The rebel force at Stony Creek was found to be 7,000 infantry and cavalry under Wade Hampton."

The *Herald's* 5th corps correspondent says the total loss in that corps in the Poplar Grove fight was 2,051, of whom 1,531 were missing.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Gen Butler, becoming convinced that our negro soldiers are put at work in rebel intrenchments, has notified the rebel authorities that he has also put rebel officers and soldiers at work on the Dutch Gap Canal. He has also proposed an exchange of all naval prisoners, and transmitted statements of our officers, that colored troops had been murdered after capture by rebel regiments in front of the Army of the James.

The *Herald's* 10th Corps correspondent says: "The rebels are busy throwing up a new line of works across the Virginia Central Road, about a mile outside of the main line inclosing the city.

"The statements of the Richmond papers that our infantry were driven in the last fight, are falsehoods. Our infantry were not driven a single inch, nor did they capture a single infantry soldier."

The New York *Times'* 5th Corps correspondent, at the Weldon Railroad, 13th, says: "The recent engagements resulted in nothing more than a holding of our picket line, which was seriously threatened. The firing was sharp and severe, while the artillery became at times very heavy. Very few casualties occurred.

"A large number of convalescents and recruits are constantly arriving, and they appear to be a hardy and intelligent class of men."

FROM MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS.

Price on the Move—Reported Repulse of our Cavalry Advance—Excitement in Kansas—Germans Murdered by Rebels.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—Price's rear guard left Boonville night before last, marching toward Lexington. Our cavalry advance, under General Sanborn, is said to have been repulsed at Rigart, Cooper county, on Wednesday, but is since reported at Sedalia and on the Pacific Railroad.

Great excitement exists in Kansas. The Kansas militia have been called out to repel the invasion.

Bridge Prigman and thirty Germans were killed at a German settlement in Lafayette county, on the 13th, by rebels under Poole, Tood and Tharlikill.

FROM EUROPE.

Postponement of the Great Prize Fight—Commercial Intelligence.

HALIFAX, Oct. 15.—The Hecla, from Liverpool 4th and Queenstown 5th, arrived yesterday morning. Commercial news mainly anticipated.

Mace's representative announced in London that the fight is put off for the present. Coburn was on the field, and was greeted with tremendous shouts by an immense crowd. Mace did not make his appearance. It is expected that Coburn will claim the stakes. Another report states that the matter stands over for ajudication by the stakeholders on the 7th.

The London *Times* says: "The capture of Atlanta, and the victory of Sheridan in the Valley, renders the re-election of Lincoln almost certain."

The financial pressure in England is believed to be over. Gold continues to flow into the Bank of England. Consols 88⅝@88¾ for money.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Accounts from the Army of the Potomac continue to represent that all is quiet along the lines, with the exception of occasional picket firing.

Secretary Fessenden and other prominent personages have left Washington for the Army of the Potomac.

The remains of Chief-Justice Taney were accompanied to the railroad train to-day by President Lincoln, and several members of the Cabinet. The body will be conveyed to Frederick, Md., for interment.

POSTSCRIPT.

4:30 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Markets—Latest from our Armies—Military and Political Intelligence.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Saturday, Oct. 15.

THE MARKETS.

The principal feature of the market this morning is the strength of Government securities. 5 20's are advanced ⅛; 6's of '81 also improved ⅛; new 5-20's firm at 103.

The stock market opened dull, became stronger, and closed heavy. Bank shares dull. Railroad bonds improving. State bonds steady. Gold stocks active. Oil shares quiet. Railroad shares irregular, with more disposition to sell. There was no Second Board and market unsettled by vague rumors from the army.

MONEY MARKET.

The money market shows increasing ease on call. General rate is 7 per cent, though the tendency seems to favor an early reduction. Demand for discount still very good, rates 1 per cent. lower on best paper; 9@8c on easier. Rates of Exchange dull; quotations unchanged.

GOLD MARKET.

The gold market shows a continuance of a vigorous bull movement. Rumors were freely circulated to support the market this morning, and a report gained currency that Atlanta had fallen into the hands of Hood. A prominent operator failed this morning, making the third large failure in two days among gold dealers. Gold opened at 217¾, and, after rising to 220, closed at 215¾. There is a better feeling in trade circles generally, and higher prices prevailed in many instances for produce and merchandise in open market. At the Produce Exchange better prices were realized on all articles than yesterday. Gold closed at the Evening Board at 217½.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

The *Herald's* Washington special says the majority against the New Constitution in Maryland is at least 5,000.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

The *Tribune* Army of the James' special says: Our gunboats and shore batteries today succeeded in silencing a rebel battery on the south side of the James river, with which they had recently frequently been able to throw shell into Dutch Gap, to annoy working parties. The work on the canal was rapidly approaching completion, and promises to prove a success. Matters in front without material change.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The steamship Evening Star, sailed to-day for New Orleans, with a full list of passengers and freight. Col. Jas. S. Tucker, State Agent of Indiana, was among the passengers.

ALL QUIET.

The *Herald's* 10th Corps special says, quiet prevailing along the lines gives the rebels opportunities to desert. Many are old major soldiers from the hospital, with unhealed wounds. The character of the men generally, shows that all capable of service in the fortifications, have been put in. They represent great disaffection existing.

FROM FLORIDA.

By the arrival of the supply steamer from Pensacola and various other Gulf points, we have particulars of Gen. Asboth's expedition in Florida. He returned to Pensacola on the 1st inst., completely successful. He brought in over 100 prisoners, 400 negroes, 400 cattle, mules, and a large amount of stores and ammunition. Gen. Asboth received a wound, which will probably occasion the amputation of his arm.

MASONIC CEREMONY.

In the ceremonies of laying the cornerstone of the Masonic temple at Boston yesterday, 100 lodges were represented in the procession.

MAXIMILLIAN SNUBBED.

Gen. Dobiado stated that the document from the Emperor Maximillian, guaranteeing safe conduct to the city of Mexico, was obtained without his knowledge, and immediately refused and returned.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

The Polish Government has just issued a proclamation declaring that the Revolution is still in progress, in spite of the declaration of Russia that it has ended.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Oct. 15.—The Columbia (Ga.) *Sun* says: We have assurances from two men who were present and heard the speech of Mr. Davis, that the part of it to which objection is taken was correctly reported. There is as little true greatness and elegance in the speech as the one delivered at Chattanooga, Dec. 18.

The *Examiner* says: All the Yankee prisoners at Belle Isle Libby Prison and intermediate posts have been removed South. The whole number remaining now in Richmond, sick and wounded. will not number 600.

The *Whig* says: 200 rebels, who had deserted to Grant, had returned under Lee's order pardoning and furloughing them.

Wilmington papers contain particulars of the funeral of Mrs. Rose Greenhow. The coffin was draped in the rebel flag.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 11th, says: Sheridan's damages to the railroads have been repaired, and trains now run to Staunton. The same paper has an account of a fight in North Carolina, between a rebel battery and several Yankee gunboats, and claim that the gunboats were repulsed.

Two blockade runners had arrived laden with clothing and blankets for the rebel army.

A drove of 3 600 beef cattle, from Texas were driven safely across the Mississippi river, at a point not to be mentioned, several days since, and all are now on their way to Hood's army.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Oct 15.—The rebel newspapers of the 12 contain the following:

The Richmond *Examiner* says: Though Grant is quiet he is not idle, being busy night and day rendering his positions impregnable. His next point of attack will be the Boynton Road, over which the Confederates wagon their supplies around a position held by Federal troops on the Weldon Railroad.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says: Sherman was in Nashville when Hood made his brilliant flank movement, and is cut off from his army. Jeff. Davis, in a speech before Hood's army, told Cheatham and his division to be of good cheer—in a little while their faces would be turned homeward, and their feet press Tennessee soil.

Sheridan's destruction of property in the Shenandoah Valley causes great howling, and they promise themselves abundant retaliation when they advance again beyond the Potomac. They claim to have captured at least a million dollars worth of quartermasters' stores in the recent raids in Western Virginia.

THE BALTIMORE ELECTION.

The latest footing up of the constitutional election is as follows: For constitution, 11,917; against, 12,829. The negative votes include many estimated majorities which may be reduced. The affirmative vote includes sixty five soldiers' votes in Maryland. No report of the number of soldiers with the Army of the Potomac and with Sheridan. The result is still doubtful.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Later from China and Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Oct. 14.—Several heavy shocks of earthquake were felt in the lower part of the State last night and this morning, frightening the people out of their houses, but doing no damage.

Advices from China, to Aug. 20th, confirm the news of the capture of Nankin by the Imperialists.

Japanese advices of Sept. 3d, say that a naval expedition had sailed to chastise Prince Lechasse, who still closes the Inland Sea, and interrupts the commerce of Nagasaki. The expedition consists of nine British, four Dutch, three French, and one American vessel. This movement will not lead to war, but is simply to chastise an independent Prince.

The Chief Justiceship.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The *Herald* names the following as aspirants for the successorship to Judge Taney: Montgomery Blair, Judges Allen and Howe, Ira Harris and Mr. Fessenden.

The New York *Times'* Washington special says: "Among those prominently named for the succession to the Chief Justiceship are ex-Secretary Chase, Secretary Stanton, Judge Advocate General Holt, and Solicitor Whiting. It is hardly probable, however, that any selection has yet been made by the President."

NEW YORK, Saturday, Oct 15.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says: "Candidates for the Chief Justiceship multiply, but Secretary Stanton is now said to be the party most likely to receive the appointment. Wm. M. Evarts, of New York, is named today in high circles as a promising candidate.

Hon. John Wentworth at Rock Island.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Saturday, Oct. 15.—Hon. John Wentworth addressed an immense crowd of the citizens of Davenport and Rock Island, in the Public Square, last night. He congratulated the people upon the entire order of events, whether they looked upon the battles in front or the elections in the rear. Constitutional liberty was gaining ground everywhere, not excepting among those who had decided that the black man had no rights which the white man was bound to respect. Judge Taney had been cited before the bar of God to hear his Dred Scott decision reversed, and the principles of immutable justice affirmed, world without end.

From Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Saturday, Oct. 15.—Major General Schofield arrived here to-day and assumed the general direction of affairs. The enemy are reported in force at Dalton. Col. Johnson, 44th United States colored, was making a determined defense. Chattanooga is strongly fortified and amply supplied with troops enough to make a protracted and successful defense. Sherman is close on Hood's rear, and will undoubtedly make it a hornet's nest before him.

Heavy Bank Robbery—Caution to the Public.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 14.—The office of Adams & Co's Express, at Grafton, Va., was robbed on Wednesday, 5th inst., of notes of the First National Bank of Pittsburg, of the denomination of $20. The notes were uncut, and in sheets of four notes to each sheet, there being 2,000 sheets. Besides this, several small packages were taken, containing $6 000. The public are warned against receiving any of these notes. Payment has been stopped at the bank, and a description of them in detail has been issued and sent to brokers, etc.

Gen. Banks.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Oct. 15.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says: General Banks will soon address to his fellow citizens a history of his official conduct in Louisiana, refuting aspersions cast upon him in connection therewith. The *Post's* special says General Banks will speak two or three times during the canvass and then return to New Orleans. Good news from the army may be expected soon.

The Bills for Next Year.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 15.—The Secretary of War has gone to City Point, taking with him the Quartermaster, the Commissary General, and the Surgeon General, to confer with Gen. Grant upon the war estimates for the ensuing year. It is believed that by the transfer of the seat of war to the cotton States, a considerable reduction may be made, especially in the forage and subsistence departments.

Gold.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The gold market shows a continuance of the vigorous bull movement. Rumors are freely circulated to support the market. A prominent short operator failed this morning, making the third failure in two days among gold dealers. Price opened this morning 218 and subsequently advanced to 220, closing at 215¾.

The New Loan.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 15.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day awarded the new loan, and accepted all bids above 31-100 premium, and about 60 per centum of the amount bid at that figure, to make up the $40,000,000.

The Pennsylvania Election.

RIDGEWAY, PA., Saturday, Oct. 15.—The 19th Congressional District, Elk county, (official,) gives Bigler, Democrat 694, and Schofield, Union, 206; majority for Bigler, 487—a Democratic gain of 51.

Soldiers' Vote in Tennessee.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 10, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

At a vote taken by the members of Battery H, 2d Illinois Light Artillery, the following was the result:

Lincoln	110
McClellan	34
Majority for Lincoln	76

The above is a fair expression of the soldiers' vote in this Department, and had it not been for the action of our Copperhead Legislature in depriving us from voting in the field, the Illinois boys would roll up a majority for Honest Old Abe in November that would strike terror to the hearts of the peace-shrieking traitors.

H. C. WHITTIMORE,
Captain Commanding Battery.

To Volunteers.

As all volunteers are given the right to chose their regiment, I take pleasure in announcing that the grand old 55th Illinois is still in the field, and both officers and men would gladly receive any chosing to go with us. *Look at our record* and come along. Those desiring information can address me at Abingdon, Knox county, Illinois.

M. L. HANEY,
Lt. Col. 55th Ill. Vol.

Canton, Oct. 10th, 1864.

The Props Falling.

The influential men who have been claimed by Copperhead papers, as supporters of McClellan, are one after the other, in rapid succession, denying the rough impeachment, and announce themselves as for Lincoln and Johnston. The props are falling from under the Copperhead structure everywhere. Mr. Osborne, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, has been claimed as favoring the Little Mackerel ticket. This assertion is wholly false. Mr. Osborne wrote on the 1st of October a letter to a prominent Democrat in this city, of which the following is an extract:

The people have too much at stake to incur any risks, and Pendleton, as the successor to McClellan, is a dangerous hazard to the country. No insurance office would take a risk on McClellan's life, unless he grants all the South asks.

In Pendleton they have a man who will do this, and the country has suffered from the accidental succession of men to the Presidency, not elected to that office by the people, and not representing the principles they cherished. It is unwise to incur such risk again. The country demands positive men for both the offices of President and Vice-President.

New Advertisements.

BOOKS.
SAM DAVENPORT, 252 Madison-St.
PAYS THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR BOOKS.

TO BACHELORS.
A desirable Lodging Room to rent. A part or whole of the Furniture for sale. Address Box 4167, Chicago Post Office.

TO PRESSMEN.
A young man who has had some experience in running steam printing presses, can hear of a situation to work under instruction by addressing P. O. Box 1840, Chicago, Ill.

ROSEHILL CEMETERY.—There will be a train to Rosehill this Sunday afternoon, leaving the Milwaukee Depot at 1½ p. m., returning at 5 o'clock. There is a daily train to Rosehill, leaving same depot at 2½ p. m. and returning at 4:30 p. m. Fare for the round trip, 25 cents.

I CAN BELIEVE THAT BEAUTY, such as thine, may possess a thousand [illegible] ... gallery at the low price of Two Dollars per dozen. WM. M. EVERITT, Proprietor. BAY NEAR, Operator.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.
The fast-sailing side wheel steamer
SEA BIRD,
Capt. S. W. MORGAN,
Will leave for Ontonagon and intermediate Ports on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 17th.
For freight and passage apply on board or to F. A. HOWE, Jr., Agent, Office and Docks, first east of Rush street Bridge.

REAL ESTATE.—We offer among other choice bargains in the
SOUTH DIVISION,
[illegible] feet east front on Wabash avenue, south of Old street.
[illegible] feet west front on Wabash avenue south of Old street.
A fine gothic house in Cottage grove and sixteenths of an acre of land.
[illegible] feet front on Michigan avenue, near 22d street. [illegible] per foot.
[illegible] feet east front on Michigan avenue, near Peck Court. [illegible] per foot.
[illegible]
NORTH SIDE.
[illegible]
WEST SIDE.
[illegible]
S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn street.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.
MISS EMMA LITTLE,
FROM BOSTON,
A thoroughly accomplished teacher of the Piano and Guitar, will give instruction to pupils.
Terms—Piano, $25, Guitar, $20, for 24 lessons.
☞ The best of city and Eastern references.
RESIDENCE:
No. 93 NORTH WELLS STREET.

LELAND & MIXER'S OFFICE will, on and after this date, be at their NEW PACKING HOUSE, Corner of Seventeenth and Grove streets, two blocks west of Clark street. Chicago, Oct. 11th, 1864.

NEW YORK STATE APPLES.
2,500 barrels Choice
Autumn and Winter Apples,
Arriving and in transit from New York. Country orders solicited. [illegible] F. LEAKE, Commission Merchant, 124 South Water st.

New Advertisements.

PAPER HANGINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS,
Borders, Etc.,
NEW STYLES
FOR FALL TRADE!

BEDDING!
BED FURNISHINGS
AND
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
WINDOW SHADES
AND
TRIMMINGS.
E. G. L. FAXON,
70 Lake Street.

105. Chicago, Oct. 7, '64. 105.

ROSS & FOSTER'S
NEW STORE,
105 LAKE STREET
CLOTH PLAIDS
Reduced to Fourteen Shillings, former price Twenty.
FANCY DRESS GOODS
At Six Shillings, former price Ten and Twelve Shillings.
ALL STYLES OF
DRESS GOODS
Reduced Twenty-five to Fifty per cent, less than importing cost.
BLACK SILKS.
Eight Dollar quality reduced to Five; Four Dollar quality reduced to Three, and all other qualities in Fancy colors and Blacks, reduced Twenty-five to Fifty per cent, below importing cost.
Fine French Merinos,
In all colors, Twelve Shillings.
EXTRA QUALITY AT TWO DOLLARS.
BEST QUALITY
AMERICAN DELAINES
Three Shillings, (two weeks back) price 50 cents.
In short, we are determined our prices SHALL BE AS LOW AS THE LOWEST, as our goods are all bought on the most favorable terms, and the majority of our present stock at the late panic sales, which enables us to offer extra inducements to our large increasing business. Remember,
ROSS & FOSTER'S
NEW STORE,
BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN STREETS.

TWO CHOICE RESIDENCES FOR SALE
On the line of the North Side Railroad; one for $13,000 and the other for $17,00.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn street.

WILLIAM A. BUTTERS & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
Salesrooms in Portland Block.
NOS. 113, 105 AND 107 DEARBORN-ST.

LARGE STOCK OF
DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
AT AUCTION,
ON TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oct 18 and 19, at 9½ o'clock each day
At Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, Nos 113, 105 and 107 Dearborn street.
We shall sell a large and desirable stock of Domestic Dry Goods, consisting of Cloths, Plain, Black and Fancy all Wool and Union Cassimeres, Fancy Satinets, Melton Cloths, Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, all colors, Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Delaines, Cambrics, Prints, all Wool Undershirts and Drawers, Socks, Gauntlets, Jackets, Wool Yarn, Yankee Notions, &c., &c.
ALSO—100 cases Boots and Shoes, all qualities and styles; 40 cases Men's Boots, whole leather backs and fronts.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES.
Cloths, Cassimeres, Beavers,
Custom Made Clothing, Undershirts, Drawers and Wool Socks, Gauntlets, Buck Gloves, Yankee Notions, &c.
AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18th and 19th, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, Nos 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn street.
Sale commences each day at 9½ o'clock.
The stock comprises a large and full variety of goods of every grade, which will be sold without reserve for cash.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

DISTILLERS' CONVENTION.
The Distillers of the Northwest are respectfully invited to meet at the Sherman House, in Chicago, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of November prox. for the purpose of agreeing upon measures to protect their interests. A general attendance is requested.
Chicago, October 12th, 1864.
[illegible list of firms]
THE CHICAGO DISTILLING CO., by A. N. Castle, Secretary.
[illegible]
EAGLE MILLS AND DISTILLERY, Lacon, Ill., by Thayer, Bros. & Co.

PROPOSALS.—Office Commissary of Subsistence, Chicago, Ill., October 15th, 1864.
Sealed Proposals, (in duplicate,) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, [illegible] for supplying the Subsistence Department [illegible] to be delivered in Chicago as follows:
[illegible]
GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Captain and C. S.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until TUESDAY, the [illegible] day of October, at 12 o'clock, noon of that day for supplying Wood for the use of all Troops, Camps, Hospitals, and for the several Offices in and near the city of Chicago. [illegible]
[illegible]
Col. and Depot Quartermaster.

NATIONAL
BANK SAFES.
Folding Outside Doors,
Folding Inside Doors,
Burglar Chests Inside,
Covert's and Yale's Dial Locks,
Banks of $50,000 Capital,
Banks of $100,000 Capital,
Banks of $500,000 Capital,
We have just the Article you want,
You cannot afford to be without one,
Bankers are delighted with them.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
F. W. PRATT.

HALL'S COPPER SCROLL
LIGHTNING RODS
Owners of buildings are requested to call at No. 82 Washington street, and see this new and valuable invention before adopting Other Rods, as all others are inferior in conductive capacity. This Rod is the Cheapest, and the price is within the means of all, which, with the rod itself, will meet the approval of every intelligent man. I am now removing from rods from buildings to give place to this perfect LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR.
Orders left at the office for this Rod will meet with prompt attention.
W. TANNER, Sole Agent for Chicago, 82 Washington street.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN SAFES.
Ten years ahead of all others.
Made of Heavier Wrought Iron.
Thicker Fire-Proof Filling.
Weigh twenty per cent. more.
Elegantly Made and Finished.
Cost no more than the old styles.
You see them Everywhere.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
F. W. PRATT,
13 Lasalle Street.

COAL! COAL!
HARD AND SOFT COAL
OF ALL KINDS,
For Sale at Lowest Market Rates
AT
HOLBROOK & PARKERS,
64 Kingsbury-st.,
CORNER OF INDIANA.
A constant supply of Blossburgh and Lump Lehigh on hand.
Post Office address Drawer 6215.

PAPER HANGINGS
McGRATH & COLLINGBOURNE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FRENCH & AMERICAN
PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS & WINDOW SHADES,
78 Randolph Street, Chicago.
Store & Office Shades made to Order
J. J. McGRATH would return his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received and would solicit a continuance of favors for the new firm.

EYE & EAR
DR. UNDERWOOD, Graduate of Bellevue Medical College, and New York Ophthalmic College, operates for Cross Eyes, Cataract, &c., and removes with unerring certainty all Diseases of the Eye and Ear within the reach of human skill. Office No. 124 Randolph street, Chicago.

TRUSSES.
HARD RUBBER TRUSS CO., 178 South Clark street.
J. S. KENDALL, Manager.
[illegible]

MESS BEEF,
FRESH PACKED,
Now ready and for sale at 178 South Water street.
By R. M. GRAVES & CO.

SALT. SALT.
Coarse, Fine Dairy and Ground Solar Salt, in lots to suit, at LOWEST MARKET RATES, at 178 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.
E. HASKIN.

PORK AND BEEF.
We have in store a few hundred bbls.
MESS, M. O. AND RUMP PORK AND MESS BEEF,
For sale, which we offer in lots as wanted by the trade.
UNDERWOOD & CO., 187 South Water street.

DRAFT! DRAFT! DRAFT!
Drafted men can be furnished with Substitutes by calling on
ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 45 Clark street.

MAGIC LANTERNS!
The best Children's Entertainment on winter evenings, are to be had at all prices and of all sizes, at the Optical establishment of
JAMES FOSTER, JR., & CO., 60 Clark st., near Sherman House.

Wrought Iron Pipe
AT WHOLESALE,
By R. T. CRANE & BRO.,
102 WEST LAKE STREET.

TO POWDER DEALERS.—The Oriental Powder Company caution dealers against buying
Damaged Powder
Of our brand, as a quantity damaged by the disaster on the Lake has been sold in this market [illegible]

ANY GENTLEMAN WHO IS an admirer of very [illegible] Clothes, OF SIMON RUMF, FABRICS, [illegible]

MOSS! FOR UPHOLSTERERS and Coach Makers' purposes, of various qualities, including "DURHAM'S PREPARED MOSS." [illegible]
R. B. DUNHAM, Saint Louis, Missouri.

DRAFTED MEN, ATTENTION. You are requested to call at No. 8 North [illegible] street, and procure for yourselves Substitutes, which will be furnished to you at the lowest possible figures. You will thereby save yourselves time, money and trouble. [illegible]
BANSTEAD & CO.

SALT! SALT! On Consignment.
4,000 Sacks Ground Alum Salt,
1,000 Sacks Liverpool Dairy Salt,
2,000 Sacks Turk's Island Salt,
2,0?0 Brls Saginaw and Onondaga Salt,
5,000 Brls Old Saginaw,
For sale in quantities to suit. Country orders promptly filled.
PARKER, CULTON & SPRAGUE, [illegible]

FOUR BEAUTIFUL FARMS [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1864.

SHERMAN'S REPORT.

The Campaign Of the South-west.

From Chattanooga to Atlanta.

A Story of Military Precision, Courage, Energy, Endurance, and Success.

The report of Gen. Sherman, containing carefully prepared narratives of military operations, and accompanied by numerous official documents, is published in the Washington papers of Saturday. We can only through the medium of the city papers, and the report will be read with interest by the whole country. It is elaborate, and the space it occupies in the columns of the Washington papers is considerable. We can, therefore, only give the report in an abridged form, and must omit the official documents which accompany it. The report is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, Atlanta, Georgia, Sept. 20, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the armies under my command from the time they left the Tennessee River, at Chattanooga, to the present date:

The troops designated for the campaign were composed of the Army of the Cumberland, Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas commanding; the Army of the Tennessee, Maj.-Gen. James B. McPherson commanding, and the Army of the Ohio, Maj.-Gen. John M. Schofield commanding. The effective strength of these armies was as follows:

Infantry	60,773
Artillery	4,311
Cavalry	3,512
Army of the Cumberland, Maj.-Gen. Thomas commanding	68,596
Infantry	24,465
Artillery	1,401
Cavalry	1,697
Army of the Tennessee, Maj.-Gen. McPherson commanding	27,563
Infantry	11,733
Artillery	1,000
Cavalry	1,000
Army of the Ohio, Maj.-Gen. Schofield commanding	13,733
Grand aggregate number of troops	9,997

The following is a statement of the number of guns with which the troops entered upon the campaign:

Army of the Cumberland	254
Army of the Tennessee	130
Army of the Ohio	42
Total	426

The reports of Maj.-Gen. Thomas, commanding Army of the Cumberland, and Maj.-Gen. McPherson, commanding Army of the Tennessee, are herewith transmitted, with the reports of their subordinate commanders, to which reference is made for the details of the operations of their commands.

The reports of Maj.-Gen. Schofield, commanding Army of the Ohio, will be forwarded as soon as received.

On the 5th of May, the Army of the Cumberland broke camp at Ringgold, Georgia, and moved against the enemy, who was strongly posted on Rocky Face Ridge, Dalton, Georgia, with Johnston's whole army in front. Demonstrations were made against Buzzard Roost Gap, through Snake Creek Gap, and against Dalton, to hold the enemy in front, while Gen. McPherson, with the Army of the Tennessee, was to pass through Snake Creek Gap, and fall upon the enemy's communications at Resaca. The movement was successfully executed, and on the 13th of May, Gen. McPherson had completed the destruction of the railroad for a distance of seven miles, and had taken possession of the bridges across the Oostenaula River, at Resaca, and of the railroad bridge across the Connasauga River, at Lay's Ferry, when he was attacked by the enemy in force, and driven back to the position of Snake Creek Gap, which he held firmly, repulsing repeated assaults of the enemy, and enabling the Army of the Cumberland to pass through the gap and form on the right flank.

The movement contemplated the withdrawal of the garrison at Resaca, and the concentration of the armies at Kingston, but the enemy retreated rapidly from Dalton, and the Army of the Cumberland reached Resaca on the 14th, and found the enemy in force behind the Oostenaula, with his right flank resting on Camp Creek, and his left on the Resaca and Calhoun road, and his line of communication and retreat on the railroad to Rome. The Army of the Tennessee was moved to the left, and the Army of the Ohio to the right, and the enemy driven into his intrenchments, which were found to be a continuous line of rifle-pits, strongly reinforced at from 6,000 to 10,000 yards in front of Resaca, with a strong line of detached works in front of the right and left flanks, and a strong fort in the center, mounting 20 guns. The position was a strong one, and the enemy had chosen it with great skill, and had fortified it with the utmost labor and industry. Our lines were established in front of the enemy's works, and a reconnoissance in force developed the fact that Johnston had fallen back during the night, and was in full retreat for the Etowah River. Pursuit was immediately ordered, and the enemy was overtaken at Adairsville, and again at Kingston, and forced to fight rear-guard actions, which delayed us, but he continued his retreat, and crossed the Etowah River at the railroad bridge, and at Stilesboro', and took up a strong position on the hills south of the river, with his right flank resting on Pumpkin Vine Creek, and his left on the Allatoona Mountains, his line of retreat being the railroad to Allatoona.

The Army of the Cumberland reached the Etowah River on the 19th of May, and the Army of the Tennessee on the 20th, and the Army of the Ohio on the 23d, when the whole army was put in motion to turn the enemy's position on the left flank, and to force him to battle in the open country. On the 25th, the Army of the Cumberland had reached Dallas, and the Army of the Tennessee was moving on the road to New Hope Church, when the enemy was found intrenched in force on the ridges between Pumpkin Vine Creek and Pumpkin Vine Church, and his line of battle was established from Dallas to New Hope Church.

The first point of attack was Dallas, with the view of seizing the railroad at Marietta, and Gen. McPherson advanced on the left, passing around Dallas to the east, and Gen. Hooker was ordered to move against the enemy's right flank, and Gen. Palmer had orders to move against the enemy's center, and Gen. Howard was ordered to move against Dallas from the right. Gen. Hooker encountered the enemy's right flank, and drove it back to the main line of intrenchments, and Gen. Howard carried the position of Dallas, and Gen. Palmer had severe fighting, and gained the ridge in front of New Hope Church, and intrenched himself thereon.

The enemy's position was a very strong one, and the country was densely wooded, and the roads were few and bad, and the movements of troops were necessarily slow, and the fighting was almost constant, and very severe, from the 25th of May to the 4th of June. On the 1st of June the enemy was driven from his intrenchments on the ridges between Pumpkin Vine Creek and Allatoona Mountains, and fell back to the Kenesaw Mountains, and took up a strong position on the Big Shanty and Marietta road, with his right flank resting on Kenesaw Mountain, and his left on Lost Mountain, and his line of battle was established from Marietta to Gilgal Church, and Gen. Thomas' line was advanced to the Big Shanty and Marietta road, and Gen. McPherson's line was advanced to the Powder Springs road, and Gen. Schofield's line was advanced to the Marietta and Canton road, and Gen. Howard's line was advanced to the Marietta and Lost Mountain road.

On the 4th of June the enemy commenced falling back from his position on the Big Shanty and Marietta road, and Gen. Thomas' line was moved forward to the Big Shanty and Marietta road, and Gen. McPherson's line was moved forward to the Powder Springs road, and Gen. Schofield's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Canton road, and Gen. Howard's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Lost Mountain road.

On the 5th of June the enemy had fallen back to the Kenesaw Mountains, and Gen. Thomas' line was moved forward to the Big Shanty and Marietta road, and Gen. McPherson's line was moved forward to the Powder Springs road, and Gen. Schofield's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Canton road, and Gen. Howard's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Lost Mountain road.

On the 6th of June the enemy had fallen back to the Kenesaw Mountains, and Gen. Thomas' line was moved forward to the Big Shanty and Marietta road, and Gen. McPherson's line was moved forward to the Powder Springs road, and Gen. Schofield's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Canton road, and Gen. Howard's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Lost Mountain road.

On the 7th of June the enemy had fallen back to the Kenesaw Mountains, and Gen. Thomas' line was moved forward to the Big Shanty and Marietta road, and Gen. McPherson's line was moved forward to the Powder Springs road, and Gen. Schofield's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Canton road, and Gen. Howard's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Lost Mountain road.

On the 8th of June the enemy had fallen back to the Kenesaw Mountains, and Gen. Thomas' line was moved forward to the Big Shanty and Marietta road, and Gen. McPherson's line was moved forward to the Powder Springs road, and Gen. Schofield's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Canton road, and Gen. Howard's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Lost Mountain road.

On the 9th of June the enemy had fallen back to the Kenesaw Mountains, and Gen. Thomas' line was moved forward to the Big Shanty and Marietta road, and Gen. McPherson's line was moved forward to the Powder Springs road, and Gen. Schofield's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Canton road, and Gen. Howard's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Lost Mountain road.

On the 10th of June the enemy had fallen back to the Kenesaw Mountains, and Gen. Thomas' line was moved forward to the Big Shanty and Marietta road, and Gen. McPherson's line was moved forward to the Powder Springs road, and Gen. Schofield's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Canton road, and Gen. Howard's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Lost Mountain road.

On the 11th of June the enemy had fallen back to the Kenesaw Mountains, and Gen. Thomas' line was moved forward to the Big Shanty and Marietta road, and Gen. McPherson's line was moved forward to the Powder Springs road, and Gen. Schofield's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Canton road, and Gen. Howard's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Lost Mountain road.

On the 12th of June the enemy had fallen back to the Kenesaw Mountains, and Gen. Thomas' line was moved forward to the Big Shanty and Marietta road, and Gen. McPherson's line was moved forward to the Powder Springs road, and Gen. Schofield's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Canton road, and Gen. Howard's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Lost Mountain road.

On the 13th of June the enemy had fallen back to the Kenesaw Mountains, and Gen. Thomas' line was moved forward to the Big Shanty and Marietta road, and Gen. McPherson's line was moved forward to the Powder Springs road, and Gen. Schofield's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Canton road, and Gen. Howard's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Lost Mountain road.

On the 14th of June the enemy had fallen back to the Kenesaw Mountains, and Gen. Thomas' line was moved forward to the Big Shanty and Marietta road, and Gen. McPherson's line was moved forward to the Powder Springs road, and Gen. Schofield's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Canton road, and Gen. Howard's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Lost Mountain road.

On the 15th of June the enemy had fallen back to the Kenesaw Mountains, and Gen. Thomas' line was moved forward to the Big Shanty and Marietta road, and Gen. McPherson's line was moved forward to the Powder Springs road, and Gen. Schofield's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Canton road, and Gen. Howard's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Lost Mountain road.

On the 16th of June the enemy had fallen back to the Kenesaw Mountains, and Gen. Thomas' line was moved forward to the Big Shanty and Marietta road, and Gen. McPherson's line was moved forward to the Powder Springs road, and Gen. Schofield's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Canton road, and Gen. Howard's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Lost Mountain road.

On the 17th of June the enemy had fallen back to the Kenesaw Mountains, and Gen. Thomas' line was moved forward to the Big Shanty and Marietta road, and Gen. McPherson's line was moved forward to the Powder Springs road, and Gen. Schofield's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Canton road, and Gen. Howard's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Lost Mountain road.

On the 18th of June the enemy had fallen back to the Kenesaw Mountains, and Gen. Thomas' line was moved forward to the Big Shanty and Marietta road, and Gen. McPherson's line was moved forward to the Powder Springs road, and Gen. Schofield's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Canton road, and Gen. Howard's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Lost Mountain road.

On the 19th of June the enemy had fallen back to the Kenesaw Mountains, and Gen. Thomas' line was moved forward to the Big Shanty and Marietta road, and Gen. McPherson's line was moved forward to the Powder Springs road, and Gen. Schofield's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Canton road, and Gen. Howard's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Lost Mountain road.

On the 20th of June the enemy had fallen back to the Kenesaw Mountains, and Gen. Thomas' line was moved forward to the Big Shanty and Marietta road, and Gen. McPherson's line was moved forward to the Powder Springs road, and Gen. Schofield's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Canton road, and Gen. Howard's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Lost Mountain road.

On the 21st of June the enemy had fallen back to the Kenesaw Mountains, and Gen. Thomas' line was moved forward to the Big Shanty and Marietta road, and Gen. McPherson's line was moved forward to the Powder Springs road, and Gen. Schofield's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Canton road, and Gen. Howard's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Lost Mountain road.

On the 22d of June the enemy had fallen back to the Kenesaw Mountains, and Gen. Thomas' line was moved forward to the Big Shanty and Marietta road, and Gen. McPherson's line was moved forward to the Powder Springs road, and Gen. Schofield's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Canton road, and Gen. Howard's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Lost Mountain road.

On the 23d of June the enemy had fallen back to the Kenesaw Mountains, and Gen. Thomas' line was moved forward to the Big Shanty and Marietta road, and Gen. McPherson's line was moved forward to the Powder Springs road, and Gen. Schofield's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Canton road, and Gen. Howard's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Lost Mountain road.

On the 24th of June the enemy had fallen back to the Kenesaw Mountains, and Gen. Thomas' line was moved forward to the Big Shanty and Marietta road, and Gen. McPherson's line was moved forward to the Powder Springs road, and Gen. Schofield's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Canton road, and Gen. Howard's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Lost Mountain road.

On the 25th of June the enemy had fallen back to the Kenesaw Mountains, and Gen. Thomas' line was moved forward to the Big Shanty and Marietta road, and Gen. McPherson's line was moved forward to the Powder Springs road, and Gen. Schofield's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Canton road, and Gen. Howard's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Lost Mountain road.

On the 26th of June the enemy had fallen back to the Kenesaw Mountains, and Gen. Thomas' line was moved forward to the Big Shanty and Marietta road, and Gen. McPherson's line was moved forward to the Powder Springs road, and Gen. Schofield's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Canton road, and Gen. Howard's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Lost Mountain road.

On the 27th of June the enemy had fallen back to the Kenesaw Mountains, and Gen. Thomas' line was moved forward to the Big Shanty and Marietta road, and Gen. McPherson's line was moved forward to the Powder Springs road, and Gen. Schofield's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Canton road, and Gen. Howard's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Lost Mountain road.

On the 28th of June the enemy had fallen back to the Kenesaw Mountains, and Gen. Thomas' line was moved forward to the Big Shanty and Marietta road, and Gen. McPherson's line was moved forward to the Powder Springs road, and Gen. Schofield's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Canton road, and Gen. Howard's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Lost Mountain road.

On the 29th of June the enemy had fallen back to the Kenesaw Mountains, and Gen. Thomas' line was moved forward to the Big Shanty and Marietta road, and Gen. McPherson's line was moved forward to the Powder Springs road, and Gen. Schofield's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Canton road, and Gen. Howard's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Lost Mountain road.

On the 30th of June the enemy had fallen back to the Kenesaw Mountains, and Gen. Thomas' line was moved forward to the Big Shanty and Marietta road, and Gen. McPherson's line was moved forward to the Powder Springs road, and Gen. Schofield's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Canton road, and Gen. Howard's line was moved forward to the Marietta and Lost Mountain road.

Special Notices.

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHY- [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.
Capital, - - - - $300,000.
No. 50 Lasalle Street.
U. S. DEPOSITORY & FISCAL AGENT.
SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR
7-30 Loan and 10-40 Gold Bearing Bonds.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier. JOSIAH LOMBARD, President.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.
CAPITAL, - - - - $500,000.
E. AIKEN, President. SAML. M. NICKERSON, Vice-Prest.
E. E. BRAINTRD, Cashier.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS
23 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.
ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN
Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c.

Copartnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a copartnership under the name of
BRAINERD, IVES & CO.,
For the transaction of a General Commission and Produce business.
G. R. BRAINERD,
G. A. IVES,
D. G. BROWN.
Chicago, Oct 1, 1864.

Railroads.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW YORK THROUGH LINE.

Insurance.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Montague St. near Court, Brooklyn, N. Y., and 125 Broadway, N. Y.
Western Agency, 87 Washington St., Chicago.
CASH CAPITAL.........$125,000.

Proposals.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 13, 1864.

DEPUTY Q. M. GENERAL'S OFFICE, U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 11, 1864.
OATS AND HAY.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 25th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1864, for supplying the United States with [illegible]

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Chicago, Ill., October 13, 1864.
PROPOSALS FOR ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF CHICAGO.

Illinois Farm Lands.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
OFFERS FOR SALE
ONE MILLION ACRES OF Superior Farming Lands,
At from $8 to $12 per acre,
In tracts of forty acres and upwards, for cash or on credit, adjacent to the line of Railroad, which is 700 miles in length, extending from Chicago, on Lake Michigan, and Dunleith, in the North-west, to Cairo, in the extreme southern part of the State.

ILLINOIS.

The Farms Offered for Sale.

Grain and Stock Raising.

Hemp, Flax and Tobacco.

Fruit.

Coal and Minerals.

Lumber

To Actual Settlers

Prices and Terms of Payment.

EXAMPLE.

The same Farm may be purchased for $320 in cash.

LAND COMMISSIONER, Illinois Central R. R. Co., Chicago, Ill.

Clothing.

139 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.
JOHN T. MARTIN SON & CO.,
Successors to
MARTIN & BROS.,
(Formerly of St. Louis and Chicago,)
Manufacture and keep a permanent assortment of
CLOTHING.

Pig Iron.

PIG IRON.
500 tons No. 1 Lake Superior Charcoal.
100 tons No. 2 Lake Superior Charcoal.
300 tons No. 1 Franklin.
150 tons No. 2 Franklin.
100 tons No. 1 Tobey.
500 tons No. 1 Massillon.
500 tons No. 2 Massillon.
500 tons No. 1 Scotch.
2,500 tons Lump Lehigh Coal, selected for foundry use.
FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT.
A. B. MEEKER, foot North Market street.

Spanish Clairvoyant.

MAD'E ARABELLA HUNTER, THE GREAT SPANISH CLAIRVOYANT
AND PLANET READER AND DOCTRESS. This gifted young lady, on her way South, will stop in this city for a short time only, at the
PRESCOTT HOUSE.
Corner of Van Buren and Clark streets. Room 48

Marshal's Sale.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—IN ADMIRALTY.

Premium Certificates.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF PREMIUM CERTIFICATES.

Coal.

COAL! COAL! COAL! Chicago, Sept. 20, 1864.
ROBERT LAW.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—A superior article of Illinois Coal for sale, by the CAR LOAD.
BUTT & BROOKES.

General Notices.

GREGG & HUGHES
Commission Merchants and Produce Brokers,
No. 15 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

SAWYER BROS., 223 Lake street, Chicago.
HIDE DEALERS,

BRASS STENCIL ALPHABETS.

TO LUMBER MANUFACTURERS.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for OLD NEWSPAPERS.

Notice of Dividends.

BIGGS' GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 4.

[illegible]INLEY OIL COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1864.

LIST OF LETTERS.

"LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED in the Post Office at Chicago, State of Illinois, on the 15th day of October, 1864.

LADIES' LIST.

[illegible]

GENTLEMAN'S LIST.

[illegible]

Initials.

J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 14.—The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Freemason's Hall, to-day, was a marked event in their history. The procession embraced nearly one hundred lodges, and, notwithstanding the weather, was a most attractive and imposing demonstration.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

UNION CAMPAIGN SONG.

The rebs have trampled down our fields,
Destroyed our wall and ditches,
But Abe can build them up again,
And Andy mend the breeches.
Lincoln is the man we need;
Johnson, too, is handy;
Yankee Doodle, boys hurrah
For Uncle Abe and Andy!

We've got a Grant from Abraham,
To beat the rebs a hollow,
And when we have a man to lead,
Why, we're the boys to follow.
Lincoln is the man we need;
Johnson, too, is handy;
Yankee Doodle, boys hurrah
For Uncle Abe and Andy!

Old Butler thinks too easy to fight
Is with the gun and sabre;
And doesn't like that "Contrabands"
Are "fugitives from labor!"
Lincoln is the man we need;
Johnson, too, is handy;
Yankee Doodle, boys hurrah
For Uncle Abe and Andy!

The Copperheads begin to squirm,
The rebs are looking starry,
Since Sheridan has made them run,
By fighting late and Early.
Lincoln is the man we need;
Johnson, too, is handy;
Yankee Doodle, boys hurrah
For Uncle Abe and Andy!

And of our gallant Sherman now
We feel a little prouder,
Because he's made a lively Hood,
By stirring rebs with powder.
Lincoln is the man we need;
Johnson, too, is handy;
Yankee Doodle, boys hurrah
For Uncle Abe and Andy!

Our country in the Navy too,
Has many a brave defender;
There's Farragut knows how to shoot,
And make the foe surrender.
Lincoln is the man we need;
Johnson, too, is handy;
Yankee Doodle, boys hurrah
For Uncle Abe and Andy!

Poor Little Mac has taught this fact,
For which we owe him one vote,
"Napoleonic strategy,"
Is hiding on a gunboat!
Lincoln is the man we need;
Johnson, too, is handy;
Yankee Doodle, boys hurrah
For Uncle Abe and Andy!

We'll have a man for President
Whose courage never fails him,
That common sense which built the fence
Is just the thing that ails him!
Lincoln is the man we need;
Johnson, too, is handy;
Yankee Doodle, boys hurrah
For Uncle Abe and Andy!

P. C.

LETTER FROM THE REV'D MR. MOSS.

NO. II.

[For the Tribune.]

NEER THE AWLNEY, RICHLUN Co., ILLINOIS, September 15, 1864.

Fustly. We've hed a revivin time; two wimming as hes bin thinkin' 'boat it, was baptized, and there has bin good ranes. Corn's good, but taters is triflin', and the same as't with us, cabbich is bad ef of worms, and ternips wes ter be sowed over ag'in. 'Pears like as ef in these yer times o' troubble people is thinkin' more 'o thare soles, and the tobarker is good, but the stan' is bad, and there wont be moar nor a ½ a crop. I preeched frydey evenin' and awl Satterday and Sunday night, brother Fry preechin the rest. The congregations was far, but I've seed a heep better, Thet I hev.

I'm a stoppin' with brother Nagly, a enjoyin thare converssahun & good vittels. Sister Nagly is a ornerment, she's markdly giv ter a Chriechen life, & hes a clar idy o' wats duty, wats tribles & wats tubbles in this vale o' teers. She awlser knows how ter cook chicking & ter bake sweet taters. The reeson wy she's a ornerment is, wen I cum I hichd my hoss, but she didn't stop weevin till she used up all her quills, but she telld the gals who was a gittin the supper ter bring me a pipe & the tobarker box, wen I sot down ter smoke and ter reddin the bible, and they was refreshin ter my sole, for I thort how industerous she was to keep a workin' so that her yung uns nor she wood be nakid.

Seccund. But in the middest of these yer festive sceens, for the gals was settin the table, on a suddent I heerd a dreffull si, for I turned my iz back to hoam ware my wife, sot doin' nothin' onless it was a sowin with red and yeller thred on ter paper full o' holes like a wheet fan, wich ain't house tak—yit she thinks them crinky cranky things the bite o' art. Howms'ever she's cum sum ter it, fur she's hed to make frocks for herself & baby, but she gits the gals fer cook, & ter make all the garding. One day she brings a big flat hat out o' that big chist o' hern, & we hadn't bin marrid long, & says I, wut's that? & she says its the hat she wares wen she walks in the garding. Says I, wares the hat ye wares wen ye works in the garding? Sea, laris, she did, & says, O I never works in the garding. Ye see, she's o' them kind as teeches, & never works nun, & we all hev ter wate oner. Wen I seed this, & wat a fool I'd bin for ter git sich a wife, and that my yung ones hedn't bed no scoolin', says I, secrits so, ye may jist go ter teechin on 'em & a given 'em a fust rate eddicashun. Says she, I didn't xpect ter go ter teechin wen I got marrid. Lord, says I, wat did yer xpect ter do. Wy says she I xpect ter be a lady, didn't ye merry me for a lady? Wat, says I, for I begun fur tew bile, d' yo xpect to live a doin nothin & we a sportin on ye. Not much ye wont. Ye jist go ter teechin these yunguns. She seed the sparkle o my firey iz, & she thort shed best ter do it, & she comenct but she didn't do no good, thay didnt larn nothin, she said they was dull & coudnt larn, twant her fawlt, & she guv it up. Ter think thet a man o my propperty, o my edicashun, & my noleg o human nater & siens shood a got a 2d wife like her, hi onter sot me crazy, & all the trubbles I ever hed afore ter this wunt nothin.

I was a gwien ter tell ye how I fust seed er & how I got er, & twant no hard job, kase she wanted ter; & wat was said & wat she wanted ter; & wat was said & wat seemed ter dune & felt in them days that seemed ter bring the lovings down ter this vale o' teers. She aint American, tall, thes Inglish & says shes from Dubbysheer. I never was thar & dont know. But wen I look on Miss Nagly & see er a weevin, fust one foot and then tuther, and slinging the shuttle, I ax myself wat wast I dune I shood be kust with sich a wife, & my hart fales & drops way down, & I cant see no booty in this world, & I'm in a torroment wus nor the falling anggels. Yes, wus. Its onpossible for me to go on & tell cordin ter my pintment, & ye must exqueeze me ef I ax for a apology.

Third. My preechin' on Sunday night was for the perticklar perpis o' a helpin' the Dimmercrat party, tho' in coarse nothin' was said to kerry a idy I was a preechin' pollytieks. Pollyticks never orter be brung inter the sacrid pulpit. I've fit agin this cars, for I seed whar it was landin' & comin' out, but the ablishionears done it, & kase we woodent preech, 'em foks went & voted for Ole Dabe, & that's war we got—we got beet, & now ter the Dimmercrat party ter karry & git in My Clellun, we preechers hes got ter do our duty or we'll be beet agin, the lord willin'. Ye'll xcuse me ef I reporte the pints of my sarmon for the iz of a edicated world. I studdyed that sarmon, & I tuck pants ter hev the idys sooted ter the sperrit o' the Dimmercrat party. The pints follers:

Fust & so Forth. The fust pint was, we all on us got ter knowin two much in these las days. Two much. We hed no wars till we got ter knowin' two much.

Sccon. Ter git back ter bevin' piece we must go bak & be as we was & hev things as we uster and it ud be hily gratifyin' ef we cood hev 'em morn as we uster. Them was luvly days.

Thurd. When piece comes ef we git ter knowin morn we orter, we'll have war agin. Of coarse these idys was the skiliston, & I preeched a cur a puttin close on this skileton, & a provin' on it. The awjence seed I was right & I reckin this was won o' my best sarmons.

Wen I got threw, a sojer feller, one o' Ole Dabes hosses who was thar, said he'd like for ter ax me a kestion. I let him. Says he, was I in favour of hevin the country divided or was I not. I telled 'im I was in favour of hevin' things as they was. My motter was the unyin as it is & the constertootshun as it was. Well, how was I gwin ter git it? Wy, says I by stoppin the war, & havin piece. But who begun the war? says he. Don't make no odds, says I. Howsoever yell say the South begun it. Well, sposin they did? ef they was the furst ter begin it, we, as a Chriechen people orter be the furst ter stop it. That made the awjence larf, & it was sharp in me. But says he, wus I in favour of dividin the country ef the South woodent cum bak fall. Yung man, says I, ef the South kin hev things as they hed em afore, theill bring er back. She wants ter cum back that way, it'll be the derlite of her sele ter cum back that way. For, ef she gits awl she wants, she'll wip, won't she? And wen she wips, there'll be piece wont thar? Now piece is wat we want. Dont ye see? says I dont ye see? The way is, ter let er wip. Then we'll hev unyion, & thets wat yer atter, its wat we all atter. Then seein I had the vantage of im thinks I I'll give im nuff on't.

Look hur, says I, yer a soger, and I want ter ax ye a kestion ou too. Let me ax ye, says I, wat kind of a way let ter kerry on a war ter be a puttin men as has no hand in't inter Bas Steels? Yer sir, say I, a takin' of 'em from thare famerlies in the ded of nite, wen it rains & it snoes & it bloes, the lightnin is awl forked & the thunder roars—a tarein 'em out o' thare warm beds, wile thare wife is a screechin' & thare yung ones—& none on 'em dont know whar thay'll git thare brekfas in the mornin', and then, sir, a keepin' on 'em in Bas Steels ear atter ear.

On this, the sojer who was mighty peert, said if thay was a minder ter to be traters & go agin the govment as allers pertected 'em, it was thare own fault, and thare fammerlies had no bigger enemy nor thay was. Says I, sur, says I, ye forgit This is a libberty country, & peeple hes rites ter speak and ter act, & peeple hes pieces, & free born Merican sitnz as thay pieces, & free born Merican sitnz ar not made ter be shot up in Bas Steels. And what is Bas Steels? says I, I never seed none, but I've hearn tell on 'em. A Bas Steel, says I, is 'bout 8 foot long, 4 foot high & 3 foot cross, all made o' brass and steel, & it's like a coffing, and hes a kiver on top thet slides up & down, and on the under side is sharp nales, & on top is a grate big screw, and wen they wants ter, they scrue on't, & brings down the kiver, and it cums down on the man; he allers is a Dimmercrat, and the nales sticks inter 'im, and they wont never let 'im out till he takes the oth fer the Unyion, wich sum duz ter git out o' the Bas Steel. That's the way yer Blak Republican gov'ment is a carryin on the war, not agin the Sowth, but agin the Dimmercrats.

And wat's more & wus, says I, Old Dabe cums ter the place ware he keeps the Bas Steels, & goes round peekin in ter see of he knows eny on 'em, & wen he dus, he says that's yew is it, then, like 'nuff, he says it puts 'im in mind o' a little story. How dreffull crewel that is. And I've hern tell how wen he gits tired o' bizniss, he hes a sarvint take a cheer ter the Bas Steel ware a ole Dimmercrat he uster know is a lyin', & he lites his pipe & sits down & goes a torkin ter im, & by & by he axes him of he dont want ter git out o' the Bas Steel, and the blood is a runnin out o' him & the wornie is a crawlin', & he says, sum day he'll take ye out. Is coarse he says he wants ter git out, And wat is this oth, my sojer friend & rea peeted awjians; wat is this gar oth! I'll tell ye. It's fur ter make a true born Merrican Dimmercrat swar ter a heep o' things the Constertooshun dont tell nuthin' 'bout, & he has ter swar a nigger's better nor a white man, & nigger wives is good, and the pennylty's deth. A heep o' Dimmercrats, aknowin' thare wives has scarcely close nuff ter keep 'em from bein' naked, & thare young uns is a knawin' bones & a eatin' grits like oxens and hosses, wants ter git out powerful bad aoster save 'em, & they takes the oth so's ter git out o' the Bas Steel, & thay kin scarsly walk thare so stiff, and there close sticks to 'em with blood and some times thare noses or thare years is et off, & wen they comes back, a walkin' all the way on cruches, thare lazy bootens wives dressd all so fine and a wearin' silk springs, dont know 'em no more, & thare young uns says go way, dont tell, & thare young uns says go way, dont want ye. That's wat come here; we dont want ye. That's wat sis my respected awjeters ter be Dimmercrat, & let me ax, who'd be won of 'em, east kase he luvs the Dimmercrat principals! All this two Dimmercrats has ter suffer kase thare agin' trecin' niggers & and dont want no nigger wife. D'ye 'spose dimmercrats agwine ter vote for a president so terrauk-kle's this? No sir; we want ter vote for a man as'll bring the constertooshun back ter were it was, and for a man as some o' the soljers'll vote for two, & keep nigger ware they orter be & were the skripter puts 'em—slaves. Wat, says I, ain't I no 'etter nor a nigger, & hes a nigger got ter sit ter the ned o' the table & ax me if I'll hev this & hev that, and he pick out the best for his self, and on 'lection day go ter the poles & hev his vote count agin mine? Life is sweet, but coffings & graves is sweeter nor this. By this time I'd got berhind the cheer, & the fokes was sot down & I was preechin' good, it cum so natteral to me.

Forth. Now says I, thar's 'nother thing. Our Libbertys is gone, and we want ter bring 'em bak. And how, says I, is our libberty's gone. Sum voted for Linkun, not havin a idy he was a gwien ter make a king of hisself. But he hes. And hes robbed widders and orphings of their munny, and sent it ter furrin countries, I bleve twas Rooshy, and bought a throne & a crown, one he's put on, and tother one he's sot on, & he holds a skepter in 'is hand, & ef a dimmercrat wants ter see 'im he has ter fall on 'is noes way off, & crawl up ter im & umbly ax fur the offis he wants, but its no ways likely he'll git it, onless he takes the oath. Ef he takes the oth, & ef he bows his hed to the floor, & licks the dust with his tung, may be he'll git a small post offis, & may be he won't. It'll be jist as Ole Dabe happens ter feel, or wether a black republican wants the offis.

There's more things cum ter lite, I'm sorrer ter say. And wat's them says I. Some o' the Dimmercrats as hes bin a lickin dust & blackin boots fur Linkun, & ets ter the secon table,—see wat Dimmercrats hes cum ter, blackin boots! since we lost our libberties,—hes been tellin' wats gwien on in the Wite House, arter it gits ter be dark. Linkun's got won wife, but that ain't nuff, he's got 'nother. So's all on 'em, and things o' that kind leeds down ter the chamber o' deth. But now, O hark, o people! nun o' these winmings is niggers. No, nun. Wat's the meenin o' that? I'll tell ye. We was in a mistake, we didn't understand how cumin' them black Republicans is, we thort we did, but Lord we didn't begin. Thay don't want no nigger wives, not 'tall. Well, what did thay want? ye ax'd. Yes, yes. It's all cum out. Thay wanted Dimmercrats ter hev 'em. That's thar idy ter do, ter brake up the Dimmercrat party. How? Clar 'nuff. If dimmercrats cood be made sich fools as ter git nigger wives, wy thay'd hev nigger suns—do ye understand me? and then wen thay grows up thay coodent vote—do ye understand me? and then the Dimmercrat party'd be gone ter smash. Do ye understand me?

Now, in a bak room in the Wite House thay've got a bar, and thay've got picters on the wall. I don't say wat kind of picters, O no, not 'tall, and thar the leedin men o' this black Republican goviment gits tergether and calls fur licker; and ona treets and 'nother treets, & thay don't mind the expens, it all cums out o' the safe wich yew & I pays fur; & thet ain't the wust o' it, fur they salls fur keerds and thay goes to gamblin' with the peeples munny, & thay plays poker & 7 up till broad day lite. That's what we've cum ter in these las' days, as the Skripter tells on; & that's wy we'll vote fur enny boddy es hes 2 legs, if he will beet Linkun.

5th. Pos. Scrip.—When I got home the fust thing I done was for go inter the tobacker lot, and wot did my iz see? Yes, wat did I see. They see the worms as thick as hare on a dorg. That's wat. I got by having no wife ter take keer of things wen I'm off preechin the gospil. Wen I seed the tobacker all et with the worms, I'm fred I seed, so week is human nater, & so mad dand kuss, so week is human nater, & so mad was I. And I went bak and says I old woman. Don't call me old woman says she. Wat, says I, ye dont kall yerself yung, d'ye. That stopt 'er, and I sed, old woman, that tobackers handaciously et no, & evry one of ye as I tell'd ye ter orter bin worm'in on it wile I was gone, & I don't see wat ye hev done. But you've all got ter start and git 'em off. You don't mean me, says Miss Moss. Yes I duz, says I, & it'll take all day fur thar's mor'n nor a achor. She said she was sick & coodn't go, and the baby was sick. Let sis take keer o' 'er, & cum on & git on yer ole close on, fur I want these ter be painted. She said she coodn't go 'tall. On this my firy iz flasht, & I rased my voise so she cood heer, & said three things. O, says she, ef ye warnt me ter go so bad I 'spose I kin go, & she got the hat wat she wares wen she walks in the garding, & we awl went out, clevin on us, & nun two menny. She and the gals went by tharselvs, & the gals was ter show 'er how ter do it, wen all ter wunst she gin a dreffull screech, & I thort she wus gone up.

Wat's the matter, Miss Moss, says I. O says she, that snaik! Wat snaik says I, I don't see none. Ah, says she that big green snaik on the tobarker I look'd & seed 'twas only a tobarker worm & not his brother, not bigger nor her finger. As she never seed nun afore, I thort I'd deel gently with 'er, so she'd git ust to 'em, fur thay an't tall handsome, & is ruther nasty, no mistake, so I tuck it in my hands ter show 'er twoodn't hurt nun, and then says I, in a sof voice, I speaks powerful pleesent wen I feels like it, says I, see Miss Moss, 'twont bite a oit, it only wants ter eat the tobarker, & this is wat we duz with 'em, wen I git it a squesse and it squash'd inter her face, & lovely lordy how she did squeel; then she begin ter gag I tell'd her I didn't mean ter, tho' 'twan't nothin', fur I'd hed spit 'em inter my iz wich aint good fur iz. By'mby she went ter work, but she got a stick & pokes 'em orf, or tuck hold of thare horns & jerk'd 'em way orf, & some on 'em bit me. Howmsever she tuck sick, & hed ter go ter the house, & wen we come in she was a bed, & we hed ter git our own dinner.

See I tew myself, wat's such a woman good fur, afeard o' a tobacker worm! Was my do no useful work. How superior was my gals! They takes the biggest kind o' a worm, & they squshes it quicker nor a wink, & thare hands do all drip with the jooce; & thare hands do all drip with the jooce; meen with they keep larfin & torkin like inperent daves. That's wot it is to be o' use in this world. But the tobarker's most ruind, & some leeves is teetotally bandaciously et up. Tobarker must be high, the worms is so bad.

One thing might soot. Ef enny black republican wants tew git rid o' his wife, and she's only half smart, & kin weeve plade cloth, & kin bake korn brod, and don't mind hevin a small family ter take care on, & don't mind neether ef it grows bigger onct in a wile, I'll swop with him, he take mine, I take hisn. Hopin' hers a chance fur him, I pawse.

Respeedy yewrs, A. J. MOSS.

AN ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE.

Attempted Copperhead Assassination of a Union Officer.

[From the Peoria Transcript, Oct. 13.]

We have the particulars of one of the most cold-blooded outrages ever perpetrated in this region, being an attempted assassination of a Union officer while on his way to address a meeting of his fellow-citizens on the war. The officer was Captain George Smith, of the 86th Illinois, who has been visiting his home near Lawn Ridge, on a brief furlough. Captain Smith was last week invited by the people of that section to address them at the Ridge upon the war, giving his experience and opinions regarding it. The Captain accepted and the time for the meeting was set for Tuesday evening. While on his way to the place of meeting, when less than a half mile from the house, the Captain was overtaken by a man who asked him if he was a soldier. Upon replying in the affirmative, he asked him if he was the one announced to speak that evening. He said he was, when he was further asked for whom he intended to vote for President. Capt. Smith replied that if he was allowed the privilege of voting he should most certainly vote for Abraham Lincoln. "Then," said the ruffian, "I will save you the trouble," at the same time dealing him a blow with a club, felling him senseless to the earth. It seems that he then stabbed the Captain with a knife, inflicting a pretty dangerous wound in the thigh, then tied a handkerchief about his neck, drawing it as tight as possible with the evident intention of choking out what little life that remained. He then dragged the inanimate body through an opening in the hedge and left it.

The would be assassin, however, failed to complete the work. After a time the Captain returned to consciousness, and crawled to an adjoining house, from whence word was passed to the meeting. The most intense excitement was caused, but all attempts to certainly discover the wretch who perpetrated the deed proved unavailing, although a notorious copperhead ruffian in the vicinity has been arrested on suspicion. We understand that although severely wounded, Capt. Smith is likely to recover.

The G. B.'s Don't Sting.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, Oct. 13.]

Our report of the State Fair at Rochester having disseminated a cheerful impression among men that a breed of honey-bees "that don't hurt" is at last attainable, we haste to relieve the bucolic mind of an error, by reproducing the incident that led to the statement that any *apis mellifica* won't fight. Our reporter wrote: "We pass the stand of the 'Universal Bee Man.' Bees are flying all around him 'as thick as bees.' 'Oh! don't go there, father,' said a little girl, 'we shall get stung.' But father wanted a lesson in bee-keeping, and he pushed through the crowd, which was swaying about like a meeting we have seen about some other 'stand.' The little girl was afraid to get among the bees, and the father, to quiet her fears, sang out to the bee-man: 'I say, mister, will your bees sting?' 'Sting? no: what put that foolish question into your head? I assure you, no. They are all G. B.'s —real McClellan bees. They wouldn't sting a Rebel.'" And then there was a shout. And that shout taught us another lesson. It is true that the heart of this great agricultural people is in favor of stinging Rebels, and some of them at home, as well as elsewhere, will get stung in November. That crowd was full of such lessons. If G. B. had friends in it they were silent ones. Not one had an answer for the bee-man."

☞ As tweedle-dum is to tweedle-dee, so is a secessionist to a "conservative."—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

TAKING RICHMOND.

The Work to be Done—Steady Progress —Certain Success—Desperation of the Rebels.

[Special Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE JAMES, 6 miles South of Richmond, Monday, Oct. 10, 1864.

Though quiet prevails, however, along the front, the preparations go forward as certainly and almost as remorselessly as fate, which shall compass the fall at no distant day of the doomed city, whose spires are in sight yonder, beyond a *chevaux de frise* of almost impregnable fortifications. It is true that similar predictions have before been indulged in, with apparently the same confidence and belief, and that the coveted prize has, like an *ignis fatuus*, repeatedly eluded our grasp. Any one, however, familiar with the former campaigns against Richmond, with the character of the army defending the city then and now, to say nothing of the still more important difference in formes and present commanders of our own forces, will, I think, find it no difficult matter to share in the confidence I have expressed above of our early capture of this rebel stronghold and capital.

The difficulties which lie in the pathway between here and the city are many and formidable. The army which mans those fortifications embraces the iron veterans who have battled desperately on many a hard fought field, and will fight again with desperate valor, but their ranks are fearfully thin, and there are no recruits wherewith to fill them, except the unwilling and inexperienced dragged from the offices of the Government and other positions, which the public necessity has hitherto compelled their being allowed to occupy, and these are really, with their want of military experience and drill, an element of weakness rather than strength.

Moreover their hearts and the hearts of their leaders are growing faint with despair, as they see our augmenting army drawing closer and closer around them, and our vast resources still unexhausted, while their avenues of supplies are being severed one by one, and, but apart from all these considerations, no effort heretofore made for the capture of Richmond ever had so firm and mature a movable a grasp upon the portals of that doomed and fated capital. The significance and real importance of the recent movement of Gen. Butler's army across the James to the surprise and capture of Fort Harrison on our left center, and in fact, the entire series of works composing our present line, grow more really valuable the more we become familiar with their bearing upon the other remaining defenses of the city.

It is not saying too much to claim that Fort Harrison, which is situated on the crest of a hill, a little to the north of the Varina road, distant about one mile from the river, due east from Chapin's Bluff, and six miles from Richmond, is in itself, taken separately, equal in strength, with a proper garrison, to the most formidable of the defenses this side of Richmond. The desperate efforts which the Rebels made to dispossess us of it, soon after the capture by Gen. Butler's forces, and the fearful slaughter which this attempt cost them, attest both its strength and the value which they attached to its possession. Their desperate and bloody assault on our right on Thursday, the 7th instant, was another despairing and unsuccessful effort, which they hoped might render our present threatening position untenable and compel its abandonment, inclusive, of course, of our bold upon that fort. Every effort which they now make, thins yet more and more their depleted ranks, and every step that Butler's army takes toward Richmond draws more taut their attenuated lines, which shall as certainly snap ere long as that the sun shall rise to-morrow and to-morrow.

Let the anxious hearts long and patiently waiting take comfort. This army has set its wedge, and is dealing the blows which shall certainly open the toughest of knotty achievements. That the rebels are convinced of this we hear daily convincing evidence in the swarms of deserters flocking to our lines, and the tales of despondency they allege as prevailing at Richmond. Over fifty arrived on the Sth at these headquarters, and nearly an equal number yesterday and to-day, all of whom speak of extensive conspiracies as existing in the rebel army to get away. When we reflect that there are many of these skedaddlers of Lee's army who do not come to our lines, but hide in woods and secret places inside their own lines, we can form some idea of the rapid reduction going on in the ranks.

But there must be fighting yet in getting to the goal of our desires—hard, desperate fighting, and the fields of old Virginia shall furnish yet many a grave to dead heroes of our advancing army. Let the folks at home look to it then that no firing in the rear occurs to multiply these graves or render vain these sacrifices. Put on guard no traitor to discourage or to dampen at the critical time our soldiers' enthusiasm, or unnerve their arms as they deal the telling blows, and all shall yet be well.

Spirit of the Fremont Press.

[Translated from the Chicago Telegraph.]

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

The defeat of the Democracy in yesterday's elections in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania seals the fate of McClellan in November. In spite of their most strenuous exertions the Democratic candidates were beaten, beaten by a tremendous majority at least in the two former States and dislodged from their position in Pennsylvania by the soldier's vote.

The event changes also the representation in Congress. Ohio—at present represented by 14 Democrats and 5 Republicans—by this election now secures a large majority of Republican Congressmen. Indiana—heretofore 7 Democrats to 4 Republicans—now will show the reversed ratio. The Pennsylvania delegation was equally divided, but yesterday's election strengthens the Republican side.

For this result, the forerunner of the final decision of November 8th, the Democrats are beholden only to themselves. A party which dares to go before the people with a Chicago platform, and presents a candidate for whom Vallandigham and Fernando Wood, Harris, of Maryland, and Fillmore are enthusiastic in their support—such a party will never be able to carry the masses of the people, devoted as they are to Union and Liberty. The Democracy counted on the people's longing for peace, but they forgot that the people only desire an honorable peace, and that they do not want to end the war unless the rebels are brought to their knees, or compelled to acknowledge the laws and the supremacy of the Union.

The Democracy has not yet learned that four years of war have shaken the old party edifice to its very foundation and that he who does not march forward will be trampled under; the Democratic party enters upon this campaign as if it were an election between Democrat and Whig, between "Barnburners" and "Hardshells," and some such innocent and harmless parties of yore, which were buried by the slave-holders' rebellion. It is another battle which we are now fighting: Union or the destruction of the Republic; Liberty or Slavery! There are only two camps, North and South, and here or yonder is the watchword.

The Democracy has disregarded the truth; it has thrown away the only chance of victory by refusing *to proclaim the principles of Radicalism*, to which the future belongs, and thus it must leave the field, to make room for an element which has more vitality. This the last elections unmistakably tell, and the "writing on the wall" will be fulfilled in November.

THE DUTY OF THE RADICAL PARTY.

[From the same Paper Oct. 14.

The time has come for the German Radicals to decide which party they will help on to victory in this campaign. Every partizan of Fremont admits—with the exception, perhaps, of a few—that the Radical party can have nothing to do with the principles of the Democratic party as laid down in the Chicago platform, and that neither the abilities nor the political and military antecedents of the Democratic candidate are of a nature to justify his support by the Radicals. If on the other hand, it is said that Mr. Lincoln neither has a claim to the support of the Radicals, we have to remind them that by his election a party at least will be called to the administration of affairs, with which the Radicals have a great many affinities. Not to vote for McClellan is not sufficient, if we do not want to peril all we have conquered thus far and to annihilate the radical influence for years to come; however much our *personal feelings may suffer, we must declare for the candidate of the Republican party, for every vote* which is withheld from him counts as a vote for McClellan. It is certainly not our fault that there is no other choice left to the friends of progress; but at the pass to which matters now have come, we are responsible for the evil which, by our inactivity, would befall the Republic.

We take this opportunity to refer to an article from the *Westliche Post*, which we print in another column. This radical paper advises its friends in Illinois to support the Republican State ticket, although the candidates were not nominated by the Radicals and are friendly to Mr. Lincoln. The *Post* justifies this advice by the true remark, that the Radicals of Illinois have no State ticket of their own, and that the election of the Democratic State ticket would be a severe blow for the State and the cause of the Union.

We earnestly recommend this good advice of the *Westliche Post* to our radical readers for their guidance, although we cannot see why the success of the Democratic National ticket should be a lesser calamity than the success of the Democratic State ticket. When, in order to prevent the victory of the Democracy, we have to vote for the most devoted friends of Mr. Lincoln on the State ticket, why should we grant the victory to the Democrats, when the welfare of the whole United States is at stake? And we think the Democracy will be successful, if we play the neutrals and fold our arms in silence.

We have now no other choice than Lincoln or McClellan, say what we may. But only stupid or corrupt journals can have the impudence to talk of our "going over to Lincoln;" *we must come to a decision; we must take an active part*, if we do not want to abandon the political field entirely, and load ourselves moreover with the reproach that our protest against the pro-slavery party was a mere hollow sound, because, when we could prevent their victory, we stood idly by and did not do our duty. May our radical fellow-citizens ponder these truths and not decide about their action, guided merely by their personal dislike of Mr. Lincoln.

The Indiana Legislature.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, Oct. 14.]

Owing to the large number of Democratic Senators holding over we had not expected to secure a majority in that body, but there is a probability that we shall have it. There are five members which will make the Senate a tie. From present indications we have secured a Senator in Jennings and Jackson, and one in Miami and Fulton. If so we have half the Senate, and the casting vote of the Lieutenant Governor will give us the ascendancy on all political questions. The House will be Union but not largely. The majority will scarcely exceed eight, and may be something less.

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1864.

THE CITY.

U. S. COMMISSIONER.—At the session of the United States Circuit Court on Friday last, Judge Drummond appointed Simeon W. King as United States Commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lieutenant Colonel John A. Brown, 12th officer is at 132 Randolph street.

REMARKS.—Lieutenant Arthur Kinzie, on General Washburne's staff, his brother George, an officer in the hundred day service, sons of Major Kinzie, and Chancey Miller, Adjutant of the 12th Illinois Cavalry, all of this city, have been so engaged and are on their way home.

NOTICE WARD WIDE AWAKES—ATTENTION.—A meeting of the Ninth Ward Wide Awake Club will be held on Tuesday evening at 7½ o'clock, sharp, for drill, at the Ward Engine House. Every member is expected to be there who has ever answered roll-call before. Let there be no absentees on this occasion. There is room for all. By order of the President, F. C. Brown.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—Patrick Boyd, James Sheehan, and Edward Norris, three dozen-ess Cincinnati powders, were arraigned on Saturday in the Police Court with an assault with a knife on one Jo. Sumner, 18 a saloon on Wells street, near Jackson. The victim received a fracture of the skull and his wound is considered dangerous. Norris was fined $100 and the others $50 each.

DOUBTY JUSTICES.—John McCane and Benjamin Eastley, two seemingly hard cases, from Cleveland, Ohio, were arrested on Saturday upon suspicion of being bounty jumpers. Some $700 was found in the pockets of each, and the confused and contradictory stories they told strengthened the suspicion.

HANDSOME GIFT.—Mr. Alonzo Cutler, Secretary of the Home Mutual Insurance Company, was yesterday the recipient of a handsome gold-headed cane, presented by a number of gentlemen connected with the office.

Thomas Dunlop, Esq., made the presentation, accompanied by a brief speech, to which Mr. Cutler properly responded.

ACCIDENT.—The schooner "Czar," from Cleveland, on Saturday, ran into another craft, the name of which our reporter could not learn, causing serious damage, besides injuring's gentleman, a passenger upon the damaged vessel. He was struck by the bowsprit of the "Czar" and jammed against the bulwarks. The damage to the boat will reach $300.

ARRIVALS.—We understand that S. G. Nicholson, Esq., the Passenger Agent of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, and J. S. Smith, Esq., Freight Agent for the same line, are now on a visit to our city and the West, for the purpose of taking a shoot on our broad and breezy prairies. We wish them success and plenty of ducks.

ROBBERY.—William B Tucker and Thomas Bartlett, two thieves hailing from Detroit, on Friday night attacked James Sheahan, a Bostonian, in the 8th Indiana Regiment, and robbed him of a watch worth $130 and $70 in money, at a noto-rious den on Van Buren street. They endeavored to escape, but they were captured and brought to the Central Station, and locked up. Yesterday, in the City Police Court, they were fined $5 and costs, and held to bail on Saturday, in the sum of $500 each, to appear at the Recorder's Court.

VAGRANTS.—The city just now seems to be rapidly filling up with a class of persons, who, having no money and no calling, aim to get a living by plunder and fraud. On Saturday McCarty, a representative of this class, was arrested. He had become mixed up with a robbery, at Dan Bacon's store, the evidence not being sufficient to convict him of the charge, but enough to show that he was not all he was since $50 and costs. In default of payment he was sent to the Bridewell.

A FESTIVE GATHERING.—The "V. R. B.'s of the DEUCE LOT"—a society whose name alone requires some study to find out its meaning—held a reception at the Hyde Park House on Friday evening. Mine host, as is his custom, furnished an unexceptionable banquet, to which the company did ample and ample justice, and toasts and sentiments were the order of the evening, and the enjoyment of the occasion was enhanced by the excellent performances of Vass's Band.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—The West Market Mission Sabbath School will hold a grand Fair and Festival next Thursday evening, in the Jefferson Street M. E. Church, between Washington and Madison streets. Tickets, 25 cents. A large number are due to the school for its regular meetings, and also for the occasion. Hence it is hoped that its admirable effort. Some of the best singers in the city have been engaged for the occasion, and Mr. A. Reed has kindly provided one of his celebrated pianos.

DECEASED.—Martin Dolland, pipeman of the "Long John" Hose Company, and a well known member of the paid Firemen's Benevolent Association, died at his residence on the corner of Illinois and Dearborn streets, on Friday evening, after a brief illness. The funeral will take place to-day. Its ignias from the different engine companies, with the Lyon Artillery, will attend and proceed thence to the late residence of the deceased where the usual services will be held.

ROBBERY OF A WOUNDED SOLDIER.—On Friday a wounded soldier named Joseph Hoffman, of the 3d Illinois Battery, was robbed of all his money—about $100—on the road between this city and Madison. He was wounded on the 31st of July, and when able to travel was sent home in charge of Charles Wilson, a private in the 8th Illinois Battery. Wilson, it is now ascertained, has done his charge after robbing him of the above amount. He is a worthless scamp. It is hoped he may be caught and properly punished.

MILITANT ITEMS.—Two hundred and thirty six of the 16th Wisconsin regiment men, under command of Captain W. H. Gibbs, arrived at the Rest yesterday, from Madison, on the way to Nashville.

The 18th Illinois regiment were marched up-town and proceeded to Camp Fry, where they will be mustered out of the service.

Five hundred men of the 46th Illinois, under command of Lieut. Col. M. W. Smith, marched into camp on Saturday, and went to Camp Fry, where they expect soon to be discharged from the service. A member of the regiment, whose name our reporter could not obtain, died at the Rest last night, of typhoid fever. We are informed that he belonged to Iowa.

ARREST OF A POLICE OFFICER.—Complaint was entered on Friday last in the Police Court by a Mrs. Hackett against a Minister of the Gospel in this city for the abduction of her child, and the theft of money and other goods from her residence. The child had been an inmate of the Home for the Friendless, and was taken away from there by the minister, but it is certainly is improbable that he would have done it without her knowledge or consent. A warrant for the arrest of the minister, in the hands of police officer No. 90, of the Third Precinct Station House, but it was made, but for some cause the prisoner was not brought into court, nor was any return of the warrant made. A warrant was issued on Saturday for the arrest of the policeman, on the charge of gross misconduct and neglect of duty.

AID FOR THE ORPHANS.—The following collections were made in August, in aid of the Orphan Asylum (Roman Catholic) Report:

City—St. Mary's, $429.56; St. Patrick's, $300 00; St. John's, $175.00; St. Bridget's, $125.00; St. Joseph's, $100.00; Holy Cross, $50.00; St. Columbkill's, $50.00; St. Michael's, $30.00; St. Peter's, $70.00; St. Joseph's, 60; St. Francis, $50.00.

Country—Lockport and its Missions, $203.00; Ottawa, $100.00; Joliet, $50.00; Aurora, $50.00; Canal, $60.50; Galena, (Gov. Dong.), $97.10; Washington, $30.00; St. Charles, $35.10; Grand Prairie, $20.00; Big Rock, $20.00; Lisle, $20.00; Prospect, $63.10; Wilmington, $47.85; Rockford, $50.00; Dixon, $50.00; Peru, $50.00; Ottawa, $46.00; Milton, $47.35; Bensenville, $34.00; Schneider's Settlement, $34.00; Belvidere, $32.00; Elgin, $30.00; Lake Forest, $25.00; Wheaton, $25.00; Joliet, G. C., $40.70; Pekin, $20.00; Henry, $19 00; De Kalb, $18 00; Bloomington, $46.70.

A MODERN PYTHIAS.—We have a few men left even in these degenerate days, who are capable of deeds noble and self-sacrificing as any of those immortalized in ancient historic fable. The following is a modern rescue, by one of the lords of Damon and Pythias: Nicholas Snyder, a resident of Lemont, in this county, having a father, mother, and four little ones dependent upon his daily exertions, was drafted. He had a faithful, brave-hearted brother, a gunsmith, who had determined on going to the war, and had already partially negotiated to secure the services of another man to enter the ranks and do his duty. But when Deitche heard that his friend was drafted he immediately offered his substitute, and entirely refused to take any money, though Snyder offered him five hundred dollars; he remarked that he would like to enter the army service, and would pay the debt. Such deeds deserve to be recorded in the history of human friendship; they sparkle like the flash of diamonds in the sunlight, arresting a crown of eternal glory.

THE LEADING STOVES.—Stewart is the veteran stove manufacturer—P. P. Stewart—his stoves have held a warm place in the domestic world. They are supreme favorites with housekeepers. His cook stoves of four sizes for wood and coal have for the last twenty-four seasons been in approved use, without one instance of failure or dissatisfaction. Mr. Stewart knew how to suit them and did it. Stewart parlor coal stoves for authentic and picturesque coal have been for the past three seasons the admiration of all who have seen them. Stewart's Hot Blast Air Tight Parlor Wood Stove, 71 Lake street, or still better, have indorsed them in their homes. It is a gas burning stove, and one of the most clean and pretty stoves ever put in the market. Economy of fuel, freedom from annoyance of falling of the fire, unexpected illuminating window its the features that have made the superiority of these stoves. Call this morning, then call to see it, and remember to remind our readers where to secure a good stove, either for coal or wood, as the cold days are will last the entire season without rekindling.

PROMOTIONS.—VOTES.—A vote of the members of the Chicago Mercantile Battery, now stationed at Greenville, Louisiana, on the 1st of October, gave for Lincoln and Johnson, 98; for McClellan and Pendleton, 17. Several members of the battery were absent; it is believed that their votes, if added, would make a total of Lincoln 130; McClellan 17; Fremont 3. The gentlemen who received the votes for Fremont and "Constitution as it is" pertain to the Union and Constitution party.

A resolution was passed by the entire command, and Mr. Farwell for his kind instrumentality in the matter.

Owing to the absence of the Secretary, Mrs. Hubbard was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

A lengthy discussion then arose as to the various plans which were proposed for the coming Fair, and finally it was decided that the early date in November was preferable, and finally it was decided that the early date in November was preferable, and finally it was decided that the early date in November was preferable